

T F E
N O R K S
O F
T O R A C E,

Translated Literally into
E N G L I S H P R O S E.

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Of PEMBROKE-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

The FIFTH EDITION.
I N T W O V O L U M E S.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:
ted for T. CARNAHAN, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.
M D C C L V X X.



XVIII Q 24

P R E F A C E.

THE following version being the work of a man who has made poetry, perhaps, too much the business of his life, some account of his motives for undertaking it may seem necessary. In the first place, then, there was reason to believe that a thing of this kind, properly executed, would be very useful to those who are desirous of acquiring or recovering a competent knowledge of the Latin tongue. Secondly, the extraordinary success which attempts of this kind have met with, though y men who manifestly did not understand the author any otherwise than through a French medium, and tho' printed in large volumes and so d at a proportionable price, ve sufficient reason for the translator to hope,

hope, that his labour would not be in vain I say, *labour*, for genius, if he had ~~any~~ pretensions to it, could not have been exerted in the work before us.

Though every fine is construed almost verbatim, yet absolute baldness has been, as much as possible, avoided.

The learned reader need not be informed that this version was not intended for him ; though some of the most eminent of that character have condescended to examine the manuscript, and given it the sanction of their approbation.

With regard to the Latin text, the best editions have been diligently consulted ; and it is presumed the judicious will find in the following sheets some emendations and improvements, which have escaped former editors. What errors there may be, either of the press or otherwise, will be found, perhaps, of such a nature, and so seldom to occur, that they may be rather of serv-

by

by giving the young student some opportunities of shewing his sagacity in the discovery of them.

I shall take leave of my reader in the words of an old poet, which are applicable enough to this undertaking :

Dumos inter et aspera
Scruposis sequimur vadis
Fronte exile negotium
Et dignum pueris putas :
Aggressis labor arduus
Nec tractabile pondus est.
Par exanimis æstus est.
Ceu sublimia differas
Par est judicii mora
Pompæ gloria vilos est.

TERENT. MAURUS.

N. B. This work will be particularly useful to such foreign Gentlemen as are already acquainted with the Latin, and are desirous of being masters of the English tongue.

*Lectoribus eruditis, præsertim i.s., qui in ueris
literariis operam navant.*

NOLOMUS sane cum Fabio Horati
um in quibusdam interpretari, iudeoque
locos omnes parum castos honestà (uti spera-
mus) fraude ad verecundiam quodammodo
revocavimus. Tantum enim abest ut juve-
nes ab asteriscis (quibus editiones in usum
Delph. scatent) quo minus quædam legant,
impediantur, ut potius exinde dingatur,
imo invitetur eorum curva in pravum curio-
sitas.



Q. Horatii Flacci

C A R M I N U M

L I B E R I

Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M
L I B E R I.

C A R M E N I.
AD CILNIUM MÆCENATEM.

*Alios aliis studiis duci: se lyrici varis gloriam ambi,
unus Mæcenatis judicio obtinendam,*

MÆCENAS atavis edite regibus,
O & præfidium & dulce decus meum !
Sunt quos currculo pulverein Olympicum
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis, palamque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit * ad Deos.
Hunc, si mobilium + turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus ;
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis ;

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* Evehere. *Bent.*
+ Nunq, si mobilium

T H E
F I R S T B O O K
O F T H E
O D E S
O F
H O R A C E.

O D E I.

To MÆCENAS.

All men have different attachments: HORACE's taste is for Lyric poetry, for the success of which he depends upon the patronage of MÆCENAS.

MÆCENAS, descended from royal ancestors,
 O both my protection and my darling honour ! There are some whose delight it is to
 ave collected Olympic dust in the chariot race ; and
 whom the goal nicely avoided by glowing wheels, and
 the noble palm, exalts to the Gods—the governors of
 the world.

This man, if an assembly of the capricious Roman
commonalty be bent to raise him to the highest digni-
ties ; another, if he hath * stored up in his own gra-
nary whatever is swept from the Lybian threshing-

* *Hath imported vast quantities of corn from Africa.*

Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
 Agros, Attalicis conditionibus
 Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria.
 Myrtorum pavidis nautæ secet mare. 15
 Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
 Mercator metuens, otium & oppidi
 Laudat rura sui : mox reficit rates
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
 Nec partem solido demere de die 20
 Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
 Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.
 Multos castra juvant, & lituo tubæ
 Permistus sonitus, bellaque matribus
 Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido
 Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor :
 Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
 Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
 Me * doctarum ederæ præmia frontium
 Dis miscent superis : me gelidum nemus,
 Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori 30
 Scernunt populo ; si neque tibias
 Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
 Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
 Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,
 Sublimi seriam fidera vertice. 35

C A R M E N II.

A D A U G U S T U M.

Occasione portentorum, quæ anno ineunte contigerant, Augustum Horatius a deponendo principatu debortatur.

JAM satis terris nivis atque diræ
 Grandinis misit Pater, & rubente
 Dextera sacras jaculatus arces
 Terruit urbem :

* Te. *Hare.*

Terruit

soors : a *third*, as his delight is to plow his pa rimo-
ml fields, you could never tempt him, with all the
wealth of Attalus, to become a timorous sailor, and
cross the Myrtoan sea in a Cyprian bark. The mer-
chant dreading the south-west wind contending with
the Icarian waves, commends tranquillity and the ru-
ineness of his village : but danger over, and incapable
of bearing taught to bear poverty, he refits his shattered
veffel. There is another whose highest goust is in cups
of old Maffic, and in breaking the day, one while
stretched *at ease* under the green Arbutus, another at
the placid head of some sacred stream.

The camp, and the sound of the trumpet confused
with that of the clarion, and wars detested by mothers,
rejoice many.

The huntsman, unmindful of his tender spouse, re-
mains in the cold air, whether a hart is held in view
by his faithful hounds, or a Marsian boar has broke
the circling toils.

Ivy, the reward of learned brows, equals Me (*in
happiness*) to the Gods above : the cool grove, and the
light dances of Nymphs and Satyrs, distinguish Me
from the crowd ; if neither Euterpe with-holds her
pipe, nor Polyhymnia disdains to tune the Lesbian
lyre. But if you will rank me among the Lyric poets,
I shall tow'r to the stars with my exalted head—

You to the noblest heights of fame,
Shall raise your poet's deathless name.

O D E II.

To AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

*Horace dissuades Augustus from resigning the empire,
on account of the prodigies which happened at the begin-
ning of the year.*

ENOUGH of snow and dreadful hail hath Jupiter
now sent upon the earth, and having hurled his
bolts with his red flaming right hand against the
sacred towers, he hath terrified the city : he hath ter-
rified

Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret
Seculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ :
Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos
 Visere montes ;
Piscium & summa genus hæsit ulmo,
Nota quæ sedes fuerat * columbis ;
Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt
 Æquore damæ.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis
Littore Etrusco violenter undis,
Ire dejectum monumenta regis,
 Templaque Vestæ ;
Iliæ dum se nimium querenti
Jactat ultorem, vagus & sinistra
Labitur ripa, Jove non probante, ux-
 orius amnis.

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent ;
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
 Rara juventus.

Quem vœget Di sum populus ruentis
Imperi rebus ? Prece qua fatigent
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
 Carmina Vestam ?

Cui dabit partes scelus expiandi
Jupiter ? Tandem venias, precamur,
Nube candentes + humeros amictus,
 Augur Apolio :

Sive tu mavis, Erycina ridens,
Quam Jocus circumvolat, & Cupido :
Sive neglectum genus & nepotes
 Respicis auctor,

Heu, nimis longo satiate ludo !
Quem juvat clamor, galeæque leves,
Acer & Mauri + peditis cruentum

Vultus in hostem :
Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitaris, almæ

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* Palumbis. + Candenti. † Marci. Faber.

tailed the nations, lest the grievous age of * Pyrrha, complaining of prodigies till then unheard of, should recur ; when Proteus drove all his *marine* herd to visit the lofty mountains ; and the fiery race was entangled in the elm-top, which before was the frequented seat of the doves ; and the timorous deer swam in the overwhelming flood. We have seen the † yellow Tiber, with his waves forced back with violence from the ‡ Tuscan shore, proceed to demolish the monuments of king *Numa*, and the temples of Vesta ; while he vaunts himself the avenger of the too disconsolate || *Ilia* ; and the uxorious river, leaving his channel, overflows his left bank §, notwithstanding the disapprobation of Jupiter.

Our youth, less numerous by the vices of their fathers, shall hear of the citizens having whetted that sword *against themselves*, with which it had been better that the formidable Peruvians had fallen ; they shall hear of *actual* engagements. Which of the Gods shall the people invoke to the affairs of the sinking empire ? With what prayer shall the sacred Virgins importune *Vesta*, who is now unattentive to their hymns ? To whom shall Jupiter assign the task of expiating our wickedness ? Do thou at length, prophetic *Apollo*, (we pray thee !) come, veiling thy radiant shoulders with a cloud : Or thou, if it be more agreeable to thee, smiling *Venus*, about whom hover the Gods of mirth and Love : Or thou, if thou regard thy neglected race and descendants, our founder *Mars* to whom clamour and polish'd helmets, and the terrible aspect of the Moorish infantry against their bloody enemy, are delul, satiated at length with thy sport, alas ! of o long continuance : Or if thou, the winged son of

* An allusion to the deluge of Deucalion and Pyrrha.

† Troubled.

‡ That is, from the Tuscan sea, into which the Tiber discharges itself.

|| *Ilia*, the mother of Romulus, was thrown into the Tiber ; from which circumstance the priests call her the wife of that River-God by The shore of Rome.

**Filius Maiæ, patiens vocari
Cæfaris ultor.**

**Serus in cœlum redeas ; diuque
Lætus intersis populo Quirini :
Neve te nostris vitiis iniquum
Ocius aura**

**Tollat. Hic magnos potius triumphos,
Hic ames dici pater atque princeps :
Neu finas Medos equitar, inultos,
Te duce, Cæsar.**

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C A R M E N III.

AD NAVEM, qua **Virgilius Athenas proficisciens
vehebatur.**

*Virgilio faustam navigationem precatur Horatius, & im-
piam hominum audaciam insectatur.*

SI C te Diva potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque regat pater,
Obstrictis aliis, præter Iapyga,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes Virgilium ; finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem, precor,
Et serves animæ dimidium meæ:
Illi robur & æs triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum
De certantem Aquilonibus,
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti ;
Quo non arbiter Adriæ
Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
Quem mortis timuit gradum,
Qui siccis * oculis monstra natantia,
Qui vidit mare turgidum, &
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia ?

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S gentle Maia, by changing thy figure, personate a *
youth upon earth, submitting to be intitled the avenger
of Cæsar. Late may thou return to the skies, and
long may thou with pleasure be present to the Roman
people; neither may an untimely blast transport thee
from us, offended at our crimes. Here may thou ra-
ther delight in magnificent triumphs, and to be called
father and prince; nor suffer the Parthians with im-
punity to make incursions, you, O Cæsar, being our
general.

O D E III.

To the SHIP in which VIRGIL was about to
fail to ATHENS.

*Horace wishes Virgil a good voyage, and inveighs against
the impious boldness of mankind.*

SO may the powerful Cyprian Goddess, so may the
bright stars, the † brothers of Helen ; and so may
the father of the winds, confining all except † Iapyx,
direct thee, O ship, who art intrusted with Virgil :
my prayer is that thou may land him safe on the Athe-
nian shore, and preserve the half of my soul. Sure
oak and threefold brass surrounded his heart who first
trusted a frail vessel to the merciless ocean, nor was
afraid of the impetuous African *wind* contending with
the Northern storms, nor of the mournful Hyades, nor
of the rage of the South-west wind, than which there
was not a more absolute controller of the Adriatic, to
raise or to assuage its waves at pleasure. What
form of death could terrify him who beheld unmoved
the rolling monsters of the deep ; who beheld unmoved
the tempestuous swelling of the sea, and the Acro-
seraunians—infamous rocks .

Our young emperor Augustus.

+ Castor and Pollux.

† A westerly wind.



Neque icquam Deus abscidit
Prudens Oceana dissociabili
Teras, si tamen impiæ
 Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.
Audax omnia perpetti
 Gens hoc mana ruit per vetitum * nefas.
Audax Iapeti genus
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit :
Post ignem theria domo,
 Subductum, macies, & nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors ;
 Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Lethi corripuit gradum.
 Expertus vacuum Dædalus æra
Pennis non homini datis :
 Perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor.
Nil mortalibus arduum † est.
 Cœlum ipsum petimus stultitia ; neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
 Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

C A R M E N IV.

AB S E S T I U M.

Veris adventu & vitæ brevitate nos ad hilaritatem invitari.

SOLVITUR acriis hiems grata vice veris & Favoni:
Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas :
Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni
Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus, imminente luna :
Junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes
Alterno terram quatiunt pede ; dum graves Cyclop v
Vulcanus ardens urit \ddagger officinas.

• **Vetitum & nefas.**

+ Ardui.

‡ Urget. Scaliger.

In vain hath God in his wisdom divided the countries of the earth by the separating ocean, if notwithstanding profane ships bound over waters which ought not to be violated. The race of man, presumptuous enough to support every thing, rushes on through forbidden wickedness *. The presumptuous son of Iapetus † by an impious & fraud brought down fire into the world: After fire was thus stolen from the celestial mansions, consumption, and a new train of fevers settled upon the earth; and the slow approaching necessity of death, which till now was remote, accelerated its pace. Dædalus essayed the empty air with wings not designed for men: The labour of Hercules broke through Acheron. There is nothing too arduous for mortals to attempt. We aim at heaven itself through folly §; neither do we suffer, by our wickedness, Jupiter to lay aside his revengeful thunderbolts.

O D E IV.

To S E S T I U S.

Neighbours him to pleasure, on the consideration of the approach of spring, and the brevity of life.

SEVERE winter is relaxed by the agreeable vicissitude of the spring and the Western breeze; and engines haul from shore the dry ships. And neither does the cattle any longer delight in the stalls, or the ploughman in the fire-side; nor are the meadows whiten'd by hoary frosts. Now Cytherean Venus leads up the dance by moon-light; and the comely faces, in conjunction with the Nymphs, shake the ground with alternate feet; while ardent Vulcan inflames the laborious forges of the Cyclops. Now it

* Or, if with Hemelius and Sanad. we read upon the authority of an ancient MS. vetitum & nefas---breaks thro' all human and divine laws.

Prometheus.

+ Or, unhappy.

¶ Alluding to the fable of the giants.

Nunc decet aut viridi nitid m caput impedire myrt ,
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ. 10
 Nunc & in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu potcat agnem, sive malit hœdum. (a)
 Pallida mors æquo pufat pede pauperum tabernas
 Regumque turres. beate Nesti,
 Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longant 16
 Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
 Et domus exilis Plutonia : quo simul mearis,
 Nec regna vini fortiere talis,
 Nec tenerum Lycidam mirabere quo calet juventus
 Nunc omnis, & mox virginis tepebunt. 20

C A R M E N V.

A D P Y R R H A M.

*Miseros esse qui illius amore teneantur: se ex eo, tanquam e
 naufragio, enataſſe.*

QUIS multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro ?
 Cui flavam religas comam,
 Simplex munditiis ? Heu, quoties fidem, 5
 Mutatosque Deos flebit, & aspera
 Nigris æquora ventis
 Emirabitur insolens,
Qui nunc fruitur credulus aurea :
Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem
 Sperat, nescius auræ
 Fallacis ! Miseri, quibus
 Intentata nites. Me tabula sacer
 Votiva paries indicat uvida
 Suspendisse potenti
 Vestimenta maris Deo.

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(a) Agna---hædo.

is fitting to incircle the shining head * either with verdant myrtle, or with such flowers as the relaxed earth produces. Now likewise it is fitting to sacrifice to Faunus in the shady groves, whether he demand a lamb, or more pleased with a kid. Pale death knocks at the cottages of the poor and the palaces of kings with impartial pace. O happy Sestius, the short sum total of life forbids us to form remote expectations. Presently shall darkness, and the ghosts so much talked of, and the shadowy mansion of Pluto oppress you : where when you shall once arrive, you shall neither decide the dominion of the bottle † by dice, nor shall you admire the tender Lycidas, with whom now all the youth is inflamed, and for whom, e'er long, the lads will grow warm.

O D E V.

To PYRRHA.

They are miserable who are captivated by her charms: as for his own part, he has escaped from them, as from a shipwreck.

WHAT dainty youth, bedew'd with liquid perfumes, caresses you, Pyrrha, in some pleasant grotto, 'midst a profusion of roses ? For whom do you fillet up your golden hair, unaffectedly delicate ? Alas ? how frequently shall he deplore your perfidy and the alter'd Gods ; and, through inexperience, be amazed at the seas, rough with blackening storms, who now credulous enjoys you all-precious ; who ~~hopes~~ you will be always disengaged, always amiable, ignorant of the faithless gale ! Wretched are those to whom you untried seem fair ! The sacred wall of ~~Nep~~temple demonstrates, by a votive tablet, that I have consecrated dropping garments to the powerful God of the sea.

*The same as nitidi capilli, shining hair. Epis. i. 14. 32.
The Romans used to cast lots who should be toast-master.*

O D E

C A R M E N VI.

A D A G R I P P A M.

*Se jocosis versibus natum, bellicis virtutibus cel
minime parem esse.*

SCRIBERIS Vario fortis, & hostium
Vi^tor, Mæonii carminis alite, *
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles te duce gesserit.

Nos, Agrippa, neque hæc dicere, nec gravem
Pelidæ stomachum cedere nescii,
Nec cursus duplicitis (*a*) per mare Ulysseni,
Nec sœvam Pelopis domum

Conamur, tenues grandia: dum pudor,
Imbellisque lyræ Musa potens vetat
Laudes egregii Cæsaris, & tuas
Culpa deterere ingeni.

Quis Martem tunica tectum adamantina
Digne scripserit? Aut pulvere Troico
Nigrum Merionen? Aut ope Palladis
Tydiden Superis parem?

Nos convivia, nos prælia virginum
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
Cantamus; vacui, sive quid urimur,
Non præter solitum leves.

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C A R M E N VII.

A D MUNATIUM PLANCUM

Tiburtini secessus amœnitatem describit. Proposito *Tebu-*
exempli hortatur ut vino curas eluat.

LAUDABUNT alii claram Rhodon, aut *Rhod-*
lenen,
Aut Ephesum, bimarisse Corinthi
Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delph
Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.

* Æmulo. Alterbury.

(*a*) Duplices.*Sunt*

O D E VI.

To A G R I P P A.

Holace's genius is fitter for amorous subjects, than to celebrate the exploits of heroes.

YOU shall be described by Varius, with *all* the flights of the Mæonian verse, as brave and a subduer of *your* enemies whatever atchievements your fierce soldiery shall have accomplish'd under your command, either a ship-board, or on horse-back. We humble writers, O Agrippa, neither undertake these high subjects, nor the destructive wrath of inexorable Achilles, nor the voyages of the crafty Ulysses, nor the cruel house of Pelops : While diffidence, and the Muse who presides over the peaceful lyre, forbids me to diminish the praises of illustrious Cæsar, and yours, through defect of genius. Who with sufficient dignity will ever describe Mars cover'd with *his* adamantine coat of mail, or Meriones embrown'd with Trojan dust, or the son of Tydeus * a match for the Gods by the favour of Pallas ? We, whether free, whether enamour'd ourselves, with our accustomed levity, sing of banquets ; we of the battles of maids, desperate against young fellows—with pared nails.

O D E VII.

To M U N A T I U S P L A N C U S.

He describes the pleasant retreat of Tibur. The poet advises him to drive away care with wine, after the example of Teucer.

OTHER poets shall celebrate the famous Rhodes, or Mitylene, or Ephesus, or the walls of Corinth situated between two seas, or Thebes illustrious by the birth of Bacchus, or Delphi by Apollo's Oracle, or the Thessalian Tempe. There are some whose sole

* Diomede.

employ-

Sunt quibus unum opus est intactæ Palladis urbem (*a*)
 Carmine perpetuo celebrare, & 6
 Undique decerptæ frondi (*b*) præponere olivam.
 Plurimus, in Junonis honorem,
Aptum dicit equis Argos, ditesque Mycenas.
 Me nec tam patiens Lacedæmon,
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Nec tam Larissæ percussit campus opimæ,
 Quam domus Albuneæ resonantis,
 Et præceps Anio, & Tiburni lucus, & uda
 Mobilibus pomaria rivis.
 (*c*) **Albus ut obscurō deterget nubila cœlo** 15
 Sæpe notus, neque parturit imbræ
Perpetuos : sic tu sapiens finire memento
 Tristitiam, vitæque labores
Molli, Plance, mero ; seu te fulgentia signis
 Castra tenent, seu densa tenebit 20
Tiburis umbra tui. Teucer Salamina patremque
 Cum fugeret, tamen uda Lyæo
Tempora populea fertur vinxisse corona,
 Sic tristes affatus amicos :
Quo nos curque feret melior fortuna parente, 25
 Ibimus, o socii, comitesque.
Nil desperandum, Teucro duce, & auspice* Teucro : †
 Certus enim promisit Apollo
Ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram.
 O fortæ, pejoraquæ passie 30
Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas :
 Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

(*a*) Arces. (*b*) Decerptum fronti. (*c*) Albus ut ; *odæ alter initium.*

* Obside. Cunn.

† Phæbo, Bentl.

employment is to chant in endless verse the city of the
 virgin goddess Pallas, and to prefer the olive*
 to every other leaf that's gather'd. Many a one, in
 honour of Juno, celebrates Argos productive of gene-
 rous horses, and rich Mycenæ. Neither patient La-
 cedemon so much struck me (*or my fancy*), neither so
 much did the plain of fertile Larissa, as the house of
 Albunea †, and the precipitately rapid
 and the Tiburnian groves, and the orchards
 watered by ductile rivulets. As Notus ‡ is often seen
 to clear away the clouds from a lowring sky,
 and with perpetual showers ; so do you, O Plan-
 sely remember to put an end to care and the
 life by mellow wine ; whether the camp reful-
 gent with banners possess you, or the dense shade of
 your own Tibur shall detain you. When Teucer fled
 from Salamis and his father, he is reported, notwith-
 standing to have bound his temples, bath'd in wine,
 with a poplar crown, thus accosting his anxious friends :
 O associates and companions ! we will go wherever for-
 tune, more propitious than a father, shall carry us
 Nothing is to be despaired of under Teucer's conduct,
 and the auspices of Teucer : for the infallible Apollo
 has promised that a Salamis, in a new land, shall ren-
 der the name equivocal. O gallant heroes ! and often
 now-sufferers in greater hardships than these,
 expel your cares with wine : to-morrow we will
 revisit the vast ocean.

* The favourite tree of Pallas.

† His house at Tibur, near the lake of Albunea. Towns or houses situated on rivers, lakes, &c. were called by the ancients the towns or houses of those rivers, &c. A great way round the lake of Albunea, the earth sounds hollow under the feet, which probably gave occasion to resounding, here made use of. See SPENCE's Polym.
 ‡ Not the South, as it usually render'd, but the South-South-West.

C A R M E N VIII.

A D L Y D I A M.

*Lydiæ exprobat quod juvñem turpi amore implicatum
se retineat, & ab honestis exercitationibus a voce.*

LYDIA, dic, per omnes
Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
Perdere: cur apricum

Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis:

Cur neque militaris

5

Inter æquales equitet, Gallica nec lupatis

Temperet ora frænis?

Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? cur olivum
Sanguine viperino

Cautius vitat? neque jam livida gestat armis
Brachia, sæpe disco,

10

Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?

Quid latet, ut marinæ

Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrymosa Trojæ
Funera; ne virilis

15

Cultus in cœdem & Lycias proriperet caterva

C A R M E N IX.

A D T H A L I A R C H U M.

Hortatur ad hiemem hilare transigendam.

VIDES, ut alta stet nive candidum
Soraëte, nec jam sustineant onus
Sylvæ laborantes, geluque

Flumina constiterint acuto.

Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco.

Large reponens; atque benignius,

Deprome quadrum Sabina,

O Thaliarche, merum diota.

Permitte

O D E VIII

To LYDIA.

He blames Lydia for engaging Sybaris in dishonourable amours, and making him leave those manly exercises to which he has been accustomed.

LYDIA, I conjure you by all the powers above, to tell me why you are so intent to ruin Sybaris by your amours? Why hates he the sunny plain, *the* so injur'd to bear the dust and heat? Wherefore doth he neither in military accoutrements appear mounted among his equals*, nor manage the Gallic steed with bitted reins? Why fears he to touch the yellow Tiber? Why shuns he the oil, *used by Wrestlers*, more cautiously than the blood of vipers? Wherefore neither doth he, who hath often acquired so much reputation by the quoit, often by the javelin having cleared the mark, any longer appear with arms all black and blue by martial exercises? Why is he concealed, as they say the son of the Sea Goddess Thetis was just before the mournful funerals of Troy, lest a manly habit should hurry him to slaughter and the Lycian + troops—to the destruction of the Trojan forces.

O D E IX.

To THALIARCHUS.

YOU see how *the mountain* Soraete stands whiten'd with deep snow, nor can the labouring woods any longer support the weight, and the rivers stagnate with the sharpness of the frost. Dissolve the cold, liberally piling up billets on the hearth; and draw *Sorath*, O Thaliarchus, the more generous wine, four

* Militaris equitæ allud. s to the Ludus Trojæ, described Æneid in which youths performed a mock fight on horseback.
+ The Lycians were auxiliaries to the Trojans.
† As if it were an entire heap of snow.



Permitte Divis cætera ; qui simul
Stratere ventos : equore fervido
Depræliantes, nec cupressi,
Nec veteres agitantur ornii.

10

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere ; &
Quem fors dierum cunque dabit, lucro
Appone ; nec dulces ainores

15

Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,
Donec virenti canities abest
Morosa. Nunc & Campus, & areæ,
Lenesque sub noctem susurri
Composita repetantur hora ;
Nunc & latentis proditor intimo
Gratus puellæ ritus ab angulo,
Pignusque dereptum lacertis,
Aut digito male pertinaci.

20

C A R M E N X.

H Y M N U S A D M E R C U R I U M .

MERCURI, facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum recentum
Voce formasti catus, & decoræ
More palæstræ :

5

Te canam, magni Jovis & Deorum
Nuncium. curvæque lyræ parentem ;
Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocofo
Condere furto.

Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
Risit Apollo.

10

Quin & Atridas, duce te, superbos,
Ilio dives Priamus relicto,
Thessalosque ignes & iniqua Trojæ
Castra fetellit.

15

Tu pias lætis animas reponis
Sedibus, virgaque levem coerces
Aurea turbam, superis Deorum
Gratus, & imis.

years old, out of the Sabine jar. Leave the rest to the Gods, who having once laid the winds warring with the fervid ocean, neither the cypresses, nor the aged ashes, are moved. Avoid inquiring what may happen to-morrow ; and whatever day fortune shall bestow on you, score it up for gain ; nor disdain, being a young fellow, delicious loves, nor dances, as long as ill-natured hoariness keeps off from your blooming age. Now let ooth the Campus Martius, and the public walks, and soft whispers in the dark, be repeated at the appointed hour : now too the delightful laugh, the betrayer of the skulking damsel from a secret corner, and the token ravish'd from her arms or finger, pretendingly tenacious of it.

O D E X.

To MERCURY.

MERCURY, thou eloquent grandson of ~~Aias~~, who artful form'd the savage manners of the first man, by oratory, and the exercise of the graceful rukka. I will celebrate thee, the messenger of Jupiter and the *other* Gods, and sire of the bending harp ; *thee*, ingenious to conceal whatever you have a mind to, in a jocose theft. While Apollo, in angry voice threaten'd you, *then but* a boy, that unless you had restored the oxen, some time driven away by *your* fraud, he laugh'd *when he found himself* depriv'd of his quiver *also*. Moreover, the wealthy Priam, at his departure from Ilium, under your guidance, deceived the proud sons * of Atreus, and the Thessalian watch-lights, and the camp inveterate against Troy. You place the souls of good men in blissful regions, and compel together the aerial crowd with your golden rod, being acceptable both to the supernal and infernal Gods.

* Agamemnon and Menelaus.

C A R M E N XI.
A D L E U C O N O E N.

TU ne quæsieris (scire nefas) quem mihi, quem
tibi
Finem Dii dederint, Leuconoe; nec Babylonios
Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati!
Seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam.
Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare 5
Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina lique, & spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces: dum loquimur, fugerit invida
Ætas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

C A R M E N XII.
A D A U G U S T U M.

Hymnus de laudibus Deorum atque hominum.

QUEM vir'um aut heroa lyra vel acri
Tieia sumes celebrare, Clio?
Quem Deum? cuius recinet jocosa
Nomen imago,
Aut in umbrosis Heliconis oris, 5
Aut super Pindo, gelidove in Hæmo?
Unde vocalem temere infecutæ
Orpheus siłvæ,
Arte materna rapidos morantem
Fluminum lapsus, celeresque ventos, 10
Blandum & auritas fidibus canoris,
Ducere quercus.
Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis (*a*)
Laudibus; qui res hominum ac Deorum,
Qui mare & terras, variisque mundum 15
Temperat horis?
Unde nil majus generatur ipso,
Nec viget quidquam simile, aut secundum:
Proximos illi tamen occupavit
Pallas honores.

(a) Parentes

O D E XI.

To LEUCONOE.

INQUIRE not, Leuconoe, ('tis not fitting you should know) how long a term of life the Gods have granted to you or me: neither consult the Chaldean calculations. How much better is it to bear with patience whatever shall happen! Whether Jupiter hath indulged us with more winters, or *this be the last*, which now breaks the Etrurian waves against the opposing rocks. Be wise; rack off your wines, and abridge your hopes *proportioned* to the shortness of your life. While we are conversing envious age has been flying; seize the present day, not giving the least credit to the succeeding one.

O D E XII.

To A U G U S T U S.

A hymn in praise of Gods and men.

WHAT man, what hero, O Clio, will you undertake to celebrate on the harp, or the shrill pipe? What God? Whose name shall the sportive echo resound, either in the shady borders of Helicon, or on the top of Pindus, or on the cold Hæmus? Whence the woods follow'd promiscuously the tuneful Orpheus, who by his * maternal art, retarded the rapid courses of rivers, and the fleet winds; and was so sweet, that he drew the listening oaks with his harmonious strings. But what can I sing prior to the usual praises of the father of *us all*, who governs the affairs of men and Gods; who governs the sea, the earth, and the whole world with *grateful* vicissitudes of seasons? Whence nothing is produced greater than him; nothing springs either like him, or even in a second degree to him: nevertheless Pallas has acquired those honours, which are next after him.

* Calliope was the mother of Orpheus

Præliis audax neque te filebo,
Liter, & fævis inimica virgo
Belluis: nec te, metuende certa
Phœbe sagitta.

25

Dicam & Alciden, puerosque Ledæ;
Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis
Nobilem: quorum simul alba nautis
Stella refulsit

Defluit saxis agitatus humor;
Concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes;
Et minax (quod sic (*a*) voluere) ponto
Unda recumbit.

30

Romulum post hos prius, an quietum
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbos
Tarquini fasces, dubito, an Catonis
Nobile le hum.

35

Regulum, & Scauros, animæque magnæ
Prodigum Fau'um, superante Pæno,
Gratus insigni referam Camena,
Fabriciumque

40

Hunc, & incomitis Curium capillis
Utilem bello tulit, & Camillum
Sæva paupertas, & avitus apto
Cum lare fundus.

45

Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo,
Fama Marcelli: micat inter omnes
Julium fidus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.

Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,
Orte Saturno, tibi cura magni
Cæsaris fatis data: tu secundo
Cæsare regnes.

50

Ille seu Parthos Latio imminentes
Egerit justo domitos triumpho,
Sive subiectos orientis oræ
Seras & Indos;

55

Te minor latum (*b*) reget æquus orbem;
Tu gravi curru quaties Olympum;
Tu parum castis iniunica mittes
Fulmina lucis.

60

(*a*) Sic Di voluere. *Heins. Renst.* (*b*) Lætum.

C A R-

Neither will I pass thee by in silence. O Bacchus, bold
in combat; nor thee, O * virgin, who art an enemy
to the savage beasts: nor thee, O Phœbus, formidable
for your unerring dart. I will sing also of Hercules,
and the † two sons of Leda, the one illustrious
for his achievements on horseback, the other on foot;
whose benign constellation, as soon as it has shone
forth to the sailors, the troubled surge falls down from
the rocks, the winds cease, the clouds vanish, and the
threatening waves subside in the sea, because it was
their will. After these, I am in doubt whom I shall
first commemorate, whether Romulus or the peaceful
reign of Numa, or the haughty ensigns of Tarquinius ‡
or the glorious death of Cato? I will celebrate, out
of gratitude, with the choicest verses, Regulus, and
the Scauri and Paulus §, prodigal of his great soul,
when Carthage conquer'd, and also Fabricius.

Severe poverty, and an hereditary farm, with a
dwelling adapted to it, form'd this hero useful in war,
as it did also Curius with his rough locks, and Camillus.
The fame of Marcellus increases as a tree does in
the sensible progress of time. But the Julian constel-
lation shines amongst them all, as the moon amongst
the lesser stars. O thou son of Saturn, the author and
preserver of the human race, the protection of Cæsar
is committed to thy charge by the fates: thou shalt
reign supreme with Cæsar for thy second. Whether
he shall subdue with a just victory the Parthians mak-
ing inroads upon Italy, or shall render subject the
Seres and Indians on the Eastern coast; he shall rule the
wide world with equity, in subordination only to thee:
thou shalt shake Olympus with thy tremendous car;
thou shalt hurl thy hostile thunder-bolts against the
polluted groves.

* Diana. † Castor and Pollux,
§ Æmilius Paulus.

‡ Tarquinius Priscus.

C A R M E N XIII.

A D L Y D I A M.

CUM tu, Lydia, Telephi
Cervicem roscam, cerea Telcphi
Laudas brachia, vœ, meum
Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur.
Tunc nec mens mihi, nec color
Certa sedet manet; humor & in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens
Quam lentis penitus maceret ignibus.
Uror, seu tibi candidos
Turparunt humeros innodit & incro
Rixæ; sive puer furens
Impressit memorem dente labris notam.
Non, si me satis audias,
Speres perpetuum, dulcia barbare
Lælentein oscula, quæ Venus
Quinta (a) parte sui nectaris imbuít.
Fenices ter, & amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula; nec in alis
Divulsus querimoniiis,
Suprema citius solvet amor die. 20

5

10

15

20

C A R M E N XIV.

O Navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus? ô quid agis? fortiter occupa
Portum: nonne vides, ut
Nudum remigio latus,
Et malus celeri saucius Africo,
Antennæque gemant; ac sinc funibus
Vix du: arc carinæ
Possint imperiosius
Æquor? non tibi sunt integra linteæ;
Non Dii, quos iterum preisa voces malo. 10

5

10

(a) Quanta. d. Prado.

O D E XIII.

To L Y D I A.

Horace describes his own jealousy.

O Lydia, when you commend Telephus's rosy neck, and the waxen arms of Telephus, alas ! my inflam'd liver swells with bitter choler. At that time, neither is my mind firm, nor does my colour maintain a certain situation* : and the involuntary tears glide on my cheek, demonstrating with what lingering flames I am inwardly consumed. I am on fire, whether excessive quarrels in your cups have stained your fair shoulders ; or whether the youth in his fury, has impress'd with his teeth a memorial of himself on your lips. If you'll give due attention to my advice never expect that he will be constant who inhumanly wounds those sweet kisses, which Venus has steep'd in the quintessence of her own nectar. O more than thrice happy are those whom an indissoluble connexion binds together, and whose love, undivided by numerous complainings, does not separate them sooner than the day of death.

O D E XIV.

The poet dissuades the Romans from reviving the civil war. The republic is represented under the allegory of a ship.

O Ship, shall new waves bear thee back to sea again ? O what are you doing ? Bravely seize the port. Do you not perceive that your sides are destitute of oars, and your mast wounded by the violent south, and your main-yards groan, and your keel can scarce support the impetuosity of the waves, without the help of cordage ? Your sails are not intire ; nei-

* That is, my reason is confused, and my colour comes and goes.

Quamvis Pontica pinus

Silvæ filia nobilis,

Jactes & genus, & nomen inutile :

Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus

Fidit, tu, nisi venus

Debes ludibrium, cave.

15

Nuper solicitum quæ mihi tedium,

Nunc desiderium, curaque non levis,

Interfusa nitentes

Vites æquora Cycladas.

20

C A R M E N X V.

Nerei vaticinium de ruina Trojæ.

PASTOR cum traheret per freta navibus

Idæis Helenam perfidus hospitam ;

Ingrato celeres obruit otio

Ventos, ut caneret fera

Nereus fata. Mala ducis avi domum,

5

Quam multe repetet Græcia milite,

Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias,

Et regnum Priami vetus.

Eheu, quantus equis, quantus adeſt viris

Sudor ! quanta moves funera Dardanæ

10

Genti ! jam galeam Pallas & ægida

Curruſque & rabiem parat.

Nequicquam, Veneris præſidio ferox,

Peſtes cæſariem, grataque feminis

15

Imbelli cithara carmina divides :

Nequicquam thalamo graves

Hastas, & calami ſpicula Cnossii

Vitabis, ſtrepitumque, & celerem ſequi

Ajacem : tamen, heu, ferus adulteros

Crines pulvere collines.

20

Non Laertiaden, exitium tuæ (a)

Gentis, non Pylium Nestora respicis ?

Urgent impavidi te Salaminius

Teucerque, & Sthenelus sciens

Pugnæ : ſive opus eſt imperitare equis

25

(a) Excidium t... genti.

Non

ther have you Gods *, whom you may again invoke in your distress · notwithstanding you are made of the pines of Fonsus ; and, being the daughter of an illustrious wood, you boast of your race, and a fame now of no service to you. The timorous sailor has no dependence on a painted stern. Look to yourself, unless you are destined to be the sport of the winds. O thou, that was lately my trouble and fatigue, but who now createst in me tenderness and solicitude, nay'st thou escape these dangerous seas which flow amongst the shining Cyclades.

O D E XV.

Nereus's prophecy of the destruction of Troy.

WHEN the perfidious shepherd (*Paris*) carried off by sea in Trojan ships his hostess Helen, Nereus suppressed the swift winds in an unpleasing calm, that he might sing to them their dire fates. With unlucky omens do you convey home that woman, who in Greece shall demand back again with a numerous army, having enter'd into a confederacy to disl your nuptials, and the ancient kingdom of Priam. Alas ! what sweat to horses, what to men is just it hand ? What a destruction are you preparing for the Trojan nation ! Even now Pallas is fitting her helmet and her shield, and her chariot and her fury. In vain looking fierce thro' the patronage of Venus, will you comb your hair, and run divisions upon the effeminate harp with songs pleasing only to women. In vain will you escape the spears that disturb the nuptial bed, and the poignance of the Cretan dart, and the din of battle, and Ajax swift in pursuit. Nevertheless, alas ! the time will come, tho' late, when you shall besmear your adulterous hairs in the dust. Do you not see the son of Laertes, fatal to your nation, and the Pylian Nestor, Salaminian Teucer, Sthenelus skill'd in fight ; or, if there be occasion to manage

* The statues of the Gods on the poop are broken off.

**Non auriga piger. Merionem quoque
Notices, ecce turit te reperire atrox**

Tydides melior patre;

Quem tu, cervus uti vallis in altera

Visum parte lupum graminis immemor,

Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitu,

Non hoc pollicitus tuæ.

Iracunda diem proferet Ilio,

Matronisque Phrygum, classis Achillei.

Post certas hiemes uret Achaicus

Ignis Iliacas domos.

39

38

C A R M E N XVI.

*Gratidiam. Tyndaridis matrem Horatius maledicis versibus
Inceraverat. Offensum filiæ animum lenire aggreditur,
Iracundiæ impotentiam maxime causando.*

**O Matre pulchra filia pulchrior,
Quem criminosis cunque voles modum
Pones iambis; five flamma,
Sive mari libet Adriano.**

Non Dindymene, non adytis quatit

Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius,

Non Liber æque, non acuta

Sic (a) geminant Corybantes æra,

Tristes ut iræ: quas neque Noricus

Deterret ensis, nec mare naufragum,

Nec fævus ignis, nec tremendo

Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu.

Fertur Prometheus addere principi

Limo coactus (b) particulam undique

Defectam, & insani leonis

Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi

Stravere; & altis urbibus ultimæ

Stetere causæ cur perirent

Funditus, imprimeretque muris

Hostile aratum exercitus insolens.

Compescere mentem. me quoque pectoris

5

10

15

20

horses, an expert charioteer, pursue you with intrepidity. Meriones also shall you experience. Behold ! the gallant Tydeus, even a better man than his father, glows to find you out : him, as a stag flies a wolf, which he has seen on the opposite side of the vale, unmindful of his pasture, shall you effeminate sy grievously panting : not such the promises you made your mistress. The fleet of the enraged Achilles shall defer for a time that day, which is to be fatal to Troy and the Trojan matrons : but after a certain number of years Grecian fire shall consume the Trojan palaces.

O D E XVI.

Horace had lampoon'd Gratidia, the mother of Tyndaris. He attempts to appease her offended daughter, chiefly by alleging the ungovernableness of passion.

CDaughter, more charming than thy charming mother, put what end you please to those injurious iambicks ; either in the flames, or, if you chuse it, in the Adriatic sea. Neither Cybele, nor Apollo, the possessor of the priests, so shakes the breast in his inmost shrines ; Bacchus does not do it equally, nor do the Corybantes so redouble their strokes on their sharp-sounding cymbals, as direful anger ; which neither the Noric sword can deter, nor the ship-wrecking sea, nor dreadful fire, nor Jupiter himself rushing from above in the tremendous tumult of his thunder. It is reported that Prometheus was obliged to add to that original clay, *with which he form'd mankind*, some ingredient taken from every animal, and that he apply'd the vehemence of the raging lion to the human breast. It was rage that destroy'd Thyestes with an horrible perdition ; and has been the final cause that lofty cities have been entirely demolished, and that an insatiate army has drove the hostile plough-share over their walls. Compose your mind. An ardour of soul attack'd



Tentavit in dulci juventa
Fervor, & in celeres iambos
Misit furentem: nunc ego mitibus
Mutare quæro tristia; dum mihi
Fias recantatis am.ca
Opprobiis, animumque reddas.

25

C A R M E N XVII.

A D T Y N D A R I D E M.

*Tyndaridi Horatius in Sabina villa certum adversus Cyrus
proterviam offert p r fugium.*

V E L O X amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
Mutat Lyceo Faunus, & igneam
Defendit æstatem capillis
Usque meis, pluviosque ventos.

5

Impune tutum per nemus arbudos
Quarunt latentes & thyma deviae
Olentis uxores mariti:

Nec virides metuunt colubros (a)
Nec Martiales hœduleæ lupos;
Utcunque dulci, Tyndari, fistula
Valles, & Usticæ cubantis

10

Levia personuere saxa,
Dii me tuentur: diis pietas mea
Et musa cordi est, hinc tibi copia
Manabit ad plenum benigno

15

Ruris honorum opulenta cornu.

Hic in reducta valle Caniculæ

Vitabis æstus, & fide Teia

Dices (b) laborantes in uno

Penelopen vitreamque Circen.

20

Hic innocentis pocula Lesbii

Duces sub umbra: nec Semeleius

Cum Marte confundet Thyoneus

Prælia: nec metues protervum

Suspecta Cyrum, ne male dispari

25

Incontinentes injiciat manus

Et scindat hærentem coronam

Crinibus, immeritamque vestem.

(a) Colubras.

(b) Dices.

attack'd me also in blooming youth, and drove me in a rage to the writing of swift-footed iambicks. But now I am anxious of exchanging severity for good-nature, provided you'll become my friend, after having recanted my ill language, and restore me your affections.

O D E XVII.

To T Y N D A R I S.

Horace invites Tyndaris to a safe retreat from the audaciousness of Cyrus in his Sabine villa.

THE nimble Faunus often exchanges the Lycean mountain for the pleasant Lucretialis, and always defends my she-goats from the scorching summer and the rainy winds. The wand'ring wives * of the unsavory husband seek the hidden strawberry-trees and thyme with security thro' the dangerless grove: nor do the kids dread the green lizards, or the martial wolves, whenever, my Tyndaris, the vales and the smooth rocks of the sloping Ustica have resounded with the melodious pipe. The Gods are my protectors.

piety and my muse are agreeable to the Gods. There plenty, rich with rural honours, shall flow to you, with her generous horn fill'd to the brim. Here, in a sequester'd vale, shall you avoid the heat of the dog-star; and on your Anacreontic harp shall you sing of Penelope and the frail Circe, striving for one lover: here shall you quaff, under a shade, cups of unintoxicating Lesbian.

Nor shall the raging son of Semele enter the combat with Mars; and unsuspected you shall not fear the insolent Cyrus, lest he should lay his intemperate hands on you, who are by no means a match for him; and should cut the chaplet that is platted in your hair, and your inoffensive garment.

* *She-Goats.*

C A R M E N X V I I I .

A D V A R U M .

Miseram esse abstemiorum vitam, cibriosorum miseria m.

NULLAM, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arb
rem

Circa mite solum Tiburis, & moenia Catili.

Siccis omnia nam dura Deus proposuit : neque
Mordaces aliter diffugiunt solicitudines.

Quis post vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem cre
pat (a) ?

5

Quis non te potius, Bacche pater, teque decens Venus ;

At ne quis modici tranfiliat munera Liberi,

Centaurea monet cum Lapithis rixa super mero

Debellata ; monet Sithioniis non levis Evius :

Cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum

10

Discernunt avidi. non ego te, candide Bassareu,

Invitum quatiam ; nec variis obsita frondibus

Sub divum rapiam. sæva tene cum Berecynthio

Cornu tympana, que subsequitur cæcus amor f i,

Et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem,

Arcanique fides prodiga, perlucidior vitro.

10

C A R M E N X I X .

A D G L Y C E R A M .

Se illius amore uri.

MATER sæva Cupidinum,

Thebanæque jubet me Semeles puer,

Et lascivia licentia,

Finitis animum reddere amoribus.

Urit me Glyceræ nitor

5

Splendentis Pario marmore purius ;

Urit grata protervitas,

Et vultus nimium lubricus aspici.

In me tota ruens Venus

(a) Increpat.

Cypri m

O D E XVIII.

To. V A R U S.

That miserable is the life of milk-sops, but more so that of drunkards.

O Varus, you can plant no tree preferable to the vine about the mellow soil of Tiber, and the walls of Catilus. For God hath render'd every thing ~~crosses~~ to the sober : nor do biting cares disperse any otherwise, *than by the use of wine*. Who, after drinking, ever complains of the hardships of war or poverty ? Who does not rather *celebrate* thee, father Bacchus, and thee, O lovely Venus ? Nevertheless, the battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ, which was fought in their cups, admonishes us not to exceed a moderate use of the gifts of Bacchus. And Bacchus himself admonishes us in his severity to the Thracians, when greedy to satisfy their lusts, they make little distinction between right and wrong. O candid Bacchus. I will not rouse thee against thy will ; nor will I bring abroad thy *mysteries which are cover'd with v-* leaves. Cease your direful cymbals, together with your Phrygian horn, whose followers are blind self-love and arrogance, holding up too high her empty head, and that sort of faith which is communicative of secrets, *and is more transparent than glass*.

O D E XIX.

To G L Y C E R A.

That he was inflamed with the love of her.

THE cruel mother of the Cupids, and the son of the Theban Semele, and *my own* lascivious ease, command me to give back my mind to its deserted loves. The splendor of Glycera, shining brighter than the Parian marble, inflames me : her agreeable person, and her countenance, too unsteady to be beheld, inflame me. Venus attacking me with her whole

Cyprum deseruit ; nec patitur Scythas,
 Et versis animosum equis
 Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attine...
 Hic vivum mihi cespitem, hic
 Verbenas, pueri, ponite, thuraque,
 Bimi cum patera meri.
 Maestata veniet lenior hostia.

C A R M E N XX.

AD MÆCENATEM.

Mæcenati, qui se Horatio convivam obtulerat, innuit poeta deteriore illum vino excipiendum, nisi domo gencrosum adulterit.

VILE potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi ; datus in theatro
 Cum tibi plausus,
 Care Mæcenas eques, ut paterni
 Fluminis rip , simul & jocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 Montis imago (a).
 Cæcubum, & prælo domitam Caleno
 Tu bibes uvam : mea nec Falernæ
 Temperant vites, neque Formiani
 Pocula colles.

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C A R M E N XXI.

IN DIANAM ET APOLLINEM.

DIANAM teneræ dicite virgines :
 Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium,
 Latonamque supremo
 Dilectam penitus Jovi.
 Vos lætam fluviis, & nemorum coma,
 Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,
 Nigris aut Erymanthi
 Silvis, aut viridis Cragi :

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(a) Subintellige, vocis.

whole force, has quitted Cyprus ; nor suffers me to sing of the Scythians, and the Parthian, furious when his horse fled for flight, nor any subject which is not to my present purpose. Here, slaves, place me a live turf ; here place me the verva ns and frankincense, h a flaggon of two-year-old wine. *Glycera* will approach more propitious, after I have sacrificed a victim.

O D E XX.

To MÆCENAS.

The poet intimates to Mæcenas, who had offered himself to be his guest, that he should only treat him with common wine, unless he himself brought better along with him.

MY dear knight, Mæcenas, you shall drink at my house the ignoble Sabine wine in sober cups, which I myself sealed up, in a Græcian cask, stored at that time, when so great an applause was given you in the amphitheatre, that the banks of your family river, together with the chearful echo of the Vatican mountains, return'd your praises. You, when you are at home, will drink the Cæcuban, and the juice of that grape, which is squeez'd in the Calerian press : for neither the Falernian vines, nor the Formian hills, season my cups.

O D E XXI.

On DIANA and APOLLO.

YE tender virgins, sing Diana ; ye boys, sing Apollo, with his unshorn hair ; and Latona, passionately beloved by the supreme Jupiter. Ye (virgins) praise her that rejoices in the rivers, and the thick groves, which project either from the cold Algidos, gloomy woods of Erymanthus, or the green Cragus.

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,
Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,
Insignemque pharetra

Fraternaque humerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrymorum, hic miseram famem
Pestemque, a populo & principe Cæsare, in
Perfas atque Britannos

Vestra motus aget prece.

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C A R M E N XXII.

A D A R I S T I U M F U S C U M .

*Se probitatis conscientia et Lalages patrocinio, munitum
nihil usquam timere.*

INTEGER vitæ, scelerisque purus
Non eget Mauri jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis grava sagittis,

Fusce, pharetra ;

Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,

Sive facturis per inhospitalem

Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus

Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,

Dum meam canto Lalagen, & ultra

Terminum curis vagor (*a*) expeditis,

Fugit inermem :

Quale portentum neque militaris

Daunia in latis (*b*) alit esculetis ;

Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum

Arida nutrix.

Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis

Arbor æstiva recreatur aura ;

Quod latus mundi nebulæ malusque

Jupiter urget :

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui

Solis, in terra domibus negata ;

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,

Dulce loquentem.

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(*a*) Expeditus. (*b*) Daunias latis. Daunius latis. Cum,

Cragus. Ye boys, extol with equal praises Apollo's Delos, and his shoulder adorned with a quiver, and his brother Mercury's lyre. He, prevailed upon by your intercession, shall drive away calamitous war, and miserable famine, and the plague, from the Roman people! and their sovereign Cæsar, to the Persians and the Britons.

ODE XXII.

To ARISTIUS FUSCUS.

That thro' the protection of conscious innocence and Lalage's favour, he never feared any thing.

THE man of perfect life, and pure from wickedness, O Fuscus, has no occasion for the Moorish javelins nor bow, nor the quiver, loaded with poisoned darts. Whether he is about to make his journey thro' the sultry Syrtes, or the inhospitable Caucasus, or those places which Hydaspes, celebrated in story, washes. For lately, as I was singing my Lalli, and wander'd beyond my *usual* bounds, devoid of care, a wolf in the Sabine wood fled from me, tho' I was unarm'd: Such a monster, as neither the warlike Apulia nourishes in its extensive woods, nor the land of Juba the dry nurse of lions, produces. Place me in those barren plains, where no tree is refresh'd by the genial air; at that part of the world which clouds and an inclement atmosphere infest. Place me under the chariot of the sun too near, in a land deprived of habitations; *there* will I love my sweetly smiling, sweetly-speaking Lalage.

C A R M E N XXIII.

A D C H L O E N.

*Non esse jam quod viriles complexus, viro matura, exti
mescat.*

VITAS hinnuleo me similis, Chloë,
Quærenti pavidam montibus aviis
Matrem, non sine vano
Aurarum & siluae metu.

Nam, seu mobilibus veris (a) inhorruit
Adventus (b) foliis, seu virides rubum
Dimovere lacertæ,

Et corde & genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te, tigris ut aspera,
Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor.

Tandem desine matrem

Tempestiva sequi viro.

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C A R M E N XXIV.

A D V I R G I L I U M.

Monet ut Quintilii mortem æquo animo ferat.

QUIS defiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis? præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? cui Pudor, & justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilius, quam tibi, Virgili.

Tu (c) frustra pius, heu! non ita creditum
Pofcis Quintilium Deos.

Quod (d) si Threicio blandius Orpheo
Auditam moderere arboribus fidem;

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(a) Vepris. (b) Adventum. *Bensl.* (c) Sed. (d) Quād.

O D E XXIII.

To C H L O E.

That being now marriageable, she had no reason to be frightened at the sight of a man.

Y O U shun me, my Chloe, like a fawn that is seeking it's timorous mother in the pathless mountains, not without a vain dread of the breezes and the thickets : for she trembles both in her heart and knees, whether the arrival of the spring hath become terrible to her by its rustling leaves, or the green lizards have stirred the bush. But I do not follow you like a savage tigress, or a Gætulian lion, to tear you to pieces. Therefore quit your mother, now you are mature for a husband.

O D E XXIV.

To V I R G I L.

He admonishes him to bear with patience the death of Quintilius.

W H A T shame or bound can there be to our affection for so dear a person ? O Melpomene, to whom your father has given a melting voice, and the harp, teach me the mournful strains. Does then a perpetual sleep oppress Quintilius ? To whom when will modesty, and uncorrupt faith the sister of justice, and undisguised truth, find any equal ? He dy'd lamented by many good men, but more lamented by none than you, O Virgil. You, tho' pious, alas ! in vain demand Quintilius back from the Gods, who did not lend him us on such terms. What, tho' you cou'd strik the lyre, listen'd to by the trees, with more sweetnes than the Thracian Orpheus, yet the ble-

can

Non (*a*) vanæ redeat sanguis imagini,
Quam virga semel horrida
Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
Nigro compulerit Mercurius greg
Durum : sed levius fit patientia,
Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

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C A R M E N XXV.

A D L Y D I A M

Insultat ei, quod, jam vetula, vicissim a juvencibus contemnatur.

PARCIUS junetas quatunt fenestras
Ictibus (*b*) crebris juvenes protervi,
Nec tibi somnos adimunt : amatque
Janua limen,
Quæ prius multum faciles movebat
Cardines, audis minus et minus iam,
“ Me tuo longas pereunte noctes, (*c*)
“ Lydia, dormis ?”
Invicem mœchos annus arrogantes
Flebis in solo levis angiportu,
Thracio bacchante (*d*) magis sub inter-
lunia vento :
Cum tibi flagrans amor, & libido,
Quæ solet matres furiare equorum,
Sæviet circa jecur ulcerosum ;
Non sine questu,
Læta quod pubes edera virenti
Gaudeat, pulla magis atque myrto ;
Aridas frondes hiemis sodali
Dedicet Hebro. (*e*)

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C A R M E N XXVI.

Se, omni cura solutum ac metu, Lamiae laudes adornare.

MUSIS amicus, tristitiam & metus
Tradam protervis in mare Creticum.

(*a*) Num. (*b*) Iactibus. (*c*) Longam pereunte noctem. Bentl.
(*a*) Dacchata. Bentl. (*e*) Euro. Bentl. Igni. Anon.

can never return to the empty shade, which Mercury, inexorable to reverse the fates, has, with his dread Caduceus, once driven to the gloomy throng. This is hard : but every thing becomes more supportable by patience, which it is out of our power to amend.

O D E XXV.

To L Y D I A.

He takes occasion to insult her for her former haughtiness, and tells her that she is now grown old, and, in return for her former insolence, forsaken by all the young men.

THE wanton sparks less violently shake your fasten'd windows with their redoubled raps, do they rob you of your rest ; and your door, which formerly moved much its yielding hinges, now sticks lovingly to its threshold. Less and less do you now hear *this serenade*, “ My Lydia, do you sleep the live-long night, while I your lover am dying ? ” Now you are an old woman, it will be your turn to bewail the insolence of rakes, when you are neglected in a lonely alley, while the Thracian wind rages at the * interlunium : when that hot desire and lust, which is wont to render furious the dams of horses, shall rage about your ulcerous liver, not without complaint, that sprightly youth rejoice rather in the verdant ivy and growing myrtle, and dedicate sapless leaves to Hebrus, the companion of winter.

O D E XXVI.

That free from all care and anxiety, he celebrates the praises of Lamia.

A Friend to the Muses, I will deliver up grief and fears to the wanton winds, to waft into the Cre-

* *The intermediate space between new and full moon.*

Portare ventis ; quis sub Arcto
 Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ,
Quid Tiridatem terreat unice
Securus. o quæ frontibus integris
 Gaudes, apricos nocte flores,
 Nocte meo Lamiæ coronam,
Pimplea dulcis (*a*) ; nil sine te mei
Prosum (*b*) honores. hunc fidibus novis,
Hunc Lesbio sacrare plectro
 Teque tuasque decet sorores.

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C A R M E N XXVII.

AD S O D A L E S.

Rixas inter convivia prorsus intempestivas esse.

NATIS in usum lætitiae scyphis
 Pugnare Thracum est, tollite barbarum
Morem, verecundumque Bacchum (*c*)
 Sanguineis, prohibete rixis.
Vino & lucernis Medus acinaces
Immane quantum discrepat ! impium
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,
 Et cubito remanete presso.
Vultis severi me quoque sumere
Partem Falerni ? dicat Opuntiæ
 Frater Megillæ, quo beatus
 Vulnera qua pereat sagitta.
Cessat voluntas ? non alia bibam
Mercede, quæ te cunque domat Venus,
 Non erubescendis adurit
 Ignibus, ingenuoque semper
Amore peccas. quidquid nabes, age
Depone tutis auribus. ah miser,
 Quanta laboras in Charybdi !
 Digne puer meliore flamma.
Quæ saga, quis te solvere Thessalæ
Magus venenis, quis poterit Deus ?
 Vix illigatum te triformi
 Pegasus expediet Chimæra.

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(*a*) Pimplei dulcis. Bentl. Cunn. (*b*) Prosum.
 cundumque Bacchum. Bentl. Verecundique. Cunn.

(*c*) Invere-

tan sea : being singularly careless what kind of a frozen region is dreaded under the pole, or what may give apprehensions to Tiridates. O sweet Muse ! who art delighted with pure fountains, weave together the funny flowers, weave a chaplet for my Lamia. Without thee my praises profit nothing. To render him immortal by new strains, to render him immortal by the Lesbian lyre, becomes both you and your sisters.

O D E XXVII.

To his C O M P A N I O N S.

That it is perfectly unseasonable to wrangle over their liquor.

TO quarrel in your cups, which were in joyous purposes, is downright Thracian. Away with the barbarous custom, and protect modest Bacchus from bloody frays. How immensely disagreeable to wine and candles is the sabre of the Medes ! O my companions, repress your horrible vociferations, and rest quietly on bended elbow. Would you have me also take my share of stout Falernian ? Let the brother of Opuntian Megilla then declare with what wound he is happy, with what dart he is dying.—What, do you refuse ?—I will not drink upon any other condition. Whatever kind of passion rules you it scorches you with flames you need not be ashamed of, and you always go a raking after an ingenuous love. Come on, whatever is your case, trust it to faithful ears. Ah, unhappy ! in how great a Charybdis are you struggling, a youth worthy of a better flame ? What witch, what magician with his Theffalian incantations, what deity can free you ? Pegasus himself will scarce deliver you, so intangled, from this three-fold chimæra.



C A R M E N XXVIII.

Instituto nautam inter & Archytæ umbram dialogo, Pythagororum hæresin inspectatur, & sepulturæ curam commendat.

TE maris & terræ, numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope litus parva Matinum
Munera: nec quidquam tibi prodest
Aerias tentasse domos, animoque rotundum
Percurrisse polum, morituro. 5

Occidit & Pelopis genitor conviva Deorum,
Tithonusque remotus in auras,
Iovi; arcanis Minos admissus: habentque
Aetara Panthoiden, iterum Orco 10

Demissum; quamvis, clypeo Trojana refixo
Tempora testatus, nihil ultra

Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ;
Judice te, non sordibus auctor
Naturæ verique. sed omnes una manet nox, 15
Et calcanda semel via lethi.

Dant alios Furiæ torvo spectacula Marti:
Exitio est avidum (*a*) mare nautis:

Mista senum ac juvenum densantur funera: nullum
Sæva caput Proserpina fugit. 20

Me quoque devexi rapidus comes Orionis
Illyricis Notus obruit undis.

At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ
Ossibus et capiti inhumato

Particulam dare sic, quodcunque minabitur Eurus
Fluetibus Hesperiis, Venusinæ 26

Plectantur silvæ, te fospite; multaque merces,
Unde potest, tibi defluat æquo

Ab Jove, Neptunoque sacri custode Tarenti.
Negligis imineritis nocitaram

(*a*) Avidis.

C D E XXVIII.

Under the form of a dialogue between a sailor and the ghost of Archytas, he ridicules the opinion of the Pythagoreans, and recommends the care of the burial of the dead.

TH E want of the small present of a little sand near the Mantinian shore confines thee, O Archytas, the surveyor of sea and earth, and the innumerable sand : nor is it of any advantage to you, a mere mortal, to have explored the celestial regions, and to have traversed the round world in your comprehensive imagination. Thus also did the father of l'elops, the guest of the Gods, die ; and Tithonus likewise was translated to the skies, and Minos, tho' adm' the secrets of Jupiter ; and the Tartarean regions are possessed of the son of Panthous *, once more sent down to the receptacle of the dead ; notwithstanding, having retaken his shield from *the temple* he gave evidence of the Trojan times, and that he had given up to gloomy death nothing but his nerves and skin ; and *he is* no inconsiderable judge of truth and nature in your opinion. But one night awaits all, and the road of death must once be travell'd. The furies give up some to the sport of horrible Mars : the sea is destructive to the avaritious sailors : the mingled funerals of young and old are crowded together : not one single person does the cruel Proserpine pass by. The south wind, the tempestuous attendant on the setting Orion, has sunk me also in the Illyrian waves. But do not thou, O sailor, malignantly grudge to give a portion of loose sand to my bones, and unburied head. So whatever the east *wind* shall threaten to the Italian sea, let the Venusian woods suffer, while you are in safety ; and may a manifold profit, from whatever port it may, come to you by favouring Jove, and Neptune the defender of the consecrated Tarentum. But if you by chance make light of committing a crime, which will

* Pythagoras.

Postmodo te natis fraudem committere orsan.

Tribita jura vicesque superbæ (*a*)

Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis ;

Teque piacula nulla resolvent.

Quanquam festinas, non est mora longa : licebit 35

Injecto ter pulvere curras.

C A R M E N XXIX.

A D I C C T U M.

Juvenem e philosopho militem factum irridet.

ICCCI, beatis nunc Arabum invides

Gazis ; & acrem militiam paras

Non ante devictis Sabææ

Regibus ; horribilique Medo

Fatenas. quæ tibi virginum,

5

Sponso necato, barbara serviet ?

Puer quis ex aula capillis

Ad cyathum statuetur unctis.

Doctus sagittæ tendere Sericas

10

Arcu paterno ? quis neget arduis

Pronos relabi posse rivos

Montibus, & Tiberim reverti ;

Cum tu coemtos, undique nobiles

Libros Panæti, Socraticam & domum

Mutare loricis Iberis,

15

Pollitus meliora, tendis ? (*b*)

C A R M E N XXX.

A D V E N E R E M.

Rogat Venerem Horatius ut doméstico Glyceræ sacrifici interficit.

OVenus, regina Cnidi Paphique,

Sperne dilectam Cypron, & vocantis

Thure te multo Glyceræ decoram

Transfer in ædem.

(*a*) Vicesque superbe. *Passerotius.*

(*b*) Pollitus mel

temnis

be hurtful to your innocent posterity, just laws and contemptuous treatment await you in your turn.. I shall not be deserted with fruitless prayers; and no expiations shall atone for you. Tho' you are in a hurry you need not tarry long: after having three times sprinkled the dust over me, you may proceed.

O D E XXIX.

To I C C I U S

He banters the young man for leaving his study of philosophy to become a soldier.

O Iccius, you now covet the opulent treasures of the Arabians, and are making vigorous preparations for a war against the kings of Saba, hitherto unconquered, and are forming chains for the f-----ble Mede. What barbarian virgin shall be your slave, after you have killed her betrothed husband? What boy from the court shall be made your cup-bearer with his perfumed locks, skill'd to direct the Serican arrows with his father's bow? Who will now deny that it is possible for precipitate rivers to flow back again to the high mountains, and for Tiber to change his course, since you are about to change the noble works of Panætius, collected from all parts, together with the whole Socratic family, for Iberian armour, after you had given us hopes of better things.

O D E XXX.

To V E N U S.

Horace invokes Venus to be present at Glycera's private sacrifice.

O Venus, queen of Cnidos and Paphos, neglect your favourite Cyprus, and transport yourself into the beautiful temple of Glycera, who is invoking with abundance of frankincense. Let your fervid

Fervius tecum puer, & solutis
 Gratiae zonis, properentque Nympha
 Et parum comis sine te Juventas,
 Mercuriusque.

C A R M E N X X X I .

A D A P O L L I N E M .

Corporis animique sanitatem cum poesios studio conjunctam,
cæteris vitæ bonis antecellere.

QUID dedicatum poscit Apollinem
 Vates? quid orat, de patera novum
 Fundens liquorem? non opimas
 Sardiniae fegetes feracis;
 Ituofæ grata Calabriæ

5

Armenta; non aurum, aut ebur Indicum;
 Non rura, quæ Liris quieta
 Mordet aqua taciturnus amnis.

Premant (*a*) Calena falce, quibus dedit
 Fortuna vitem: dives (*b*) & aureis
 Mercator exsiccat culullis

10

Vina Syra reparata merce,
 Dis carus ipsis; quippe ter & quater
 Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum
 Impune. me pascunt olivæ,

15

Me cichoreæ, levesque malvæ.

Frui paratis & valido mihi,
 Latoe, dones, &, precor, integra
 Cum mente; nec turpem sen etiam
 Degere, nec cithara carentem.

20

(*a*) Premant Calenem. Bentl.

(*b*) Dives ut aureis.

son hasten alon with you, and the graces, with their zones loosed, and the nymphs, and youth disagreea. *Ic*
without you, and Mercury.

O D E XXXI.

To A P O L L O.

*That a sound state of body and mind, together with a taste
for poetry, exceeds all other blessings of life.*

WHAT does the poet beg from the consecrated *shrine of* Phœbus ? What does he pray for, while he pours from the flagon the first libation *of wine* ? Not the rich crops of fertile Sardinia : not the goodly flocks of the scorched Calabria : not *g* *i*, *u* Indian ivory : not those countries which the still river Liris eats away with its silent streams. Let those to whom fortune has given the Calenian vineyards, prune them with a hooked knife : and let the wealthy merchant drink out of golden cups, the wines procured by his Syrian merchandize, favour'd by the Gods themselves, for as much as without loss he visits three or four times a year the Atlantic *sea*. Me olives support, me succories and emollient mallows. O thou son of Latona, grant me to enjoy my acquisitions, and to have my health, together with an unimpaired understanding, I beseech *thee* ; and that I may not lead a dishonourable old age, nor *one* deprived of a taste for music.



C A R M E N X X I I .

A D L Y R A M .

*Rogatus seculare carmen scribere, lyram suam freccatur,
ratus ut cantus argumento pares fibi suggesterat.*

PO S C I M U R . (a) Si quid vacui sub umbra
Lusimus tecum, quod & hunc in annum

Vivat & plures, age, dic Latinum,
Barbite, carmen,

Lesbio primum modulate civi :

Qui ferox bello, tamen inter arma,

Sive jaetatam religarat udo

Littore navim :

Liberum, & Musas, Veneremque, & illi

r hærentem puerem canebat,

Et Lycum nigris oculis nigroque

Crine decorum.

O decus Phœbi, & dapibus supremi

Grata testudo Jovis, o laborum

Dulce lenimen, mihi (b) cunque salve

Rite vocanti.

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C A R M E N X X X I I I .

A D A L B I U M T I B U L L U M .

Solatur eum aliorum exemplo, qui amantes non redamentur.

ALBI, ne doleas plus nimio, memor
Immitis Glyceræ, neu miserabiles
Decantes elegos, cur tibi junior
Læsa præniteat fide.

Insignem tenui fronte Lycorida

Cyri torret amor : Cyrus in asperam

Declinat Pholoen : sed prius Appulis

Jungentur capreæ lupis,

Quam turpi Pholoe peccet adultero.

Sic visum Veneri ; cui placet impares

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(a) Poscimus---vacui sub antro. (b) Mihi, cuique, salve, r



O D E XXXII

To his LYRE.

ng desired to write a secular ode, Horace invokes his lyre to assist him with strains equal to the subject.

WE are now called upon. If in idle amusement in the shade with you, you have play'd any thing that may live for this year and many, come on, assist me in a *lyric* ode in Latin, my dear lyre,—first tuned in Greek by the Lesbian citizen *Alcaeus*: who fierce in war, yet amidst arms, or if he had made fast to the watery shore his tossed vessel, sung Bacchus, and the Muses, and Venus, and the boy her ever close attendant, and Lycus, lovely for his black eyes and jetty locks. O thou ornament of Apollo, c. shell, agreeable even at the banquets of supreme Jupiter ! O thou sweet alleviator of *anxious* toils, be propitious to me, whenever I duly invoke thee.

O D E XXXIII.

To A L B I U S T I B U L L U S.

He endeavours to comfort him by instancing others who were in love without a mutual return.

GRIEVE not too much, my Albius, thoughtful of cruel Glycera ; nor chant your mournful elegies, because, having forfeited her faith, a younger man is more agreeable than you in her eyes. Behold a love for Cyrus inflames *Lycoris*, distinguished for her delicate little forehead *: Cyrus follows the rough-spun Pholoe ; but she-goats shall sooner be united to the Apulian wolves, than Pholoe shall commit a crime with a base adulterer. Such is the will of Venus,

be antients thought a small forehead a great beauty, and the ladies cited it in their dress



Formas atque animos sub juga aliena
Sevo mittere cuin joco.

Ium me melior cum peteret Venus,
Grata detinuit coimpede Myrtale
Libertina, fretis acrie Adriæ
Curvantis Calabros sinus.

15

C A R M E N XXXIV.

Ficta Palinodia Deorum providentiam prorsus evertit

PARCUS Deorum cultor & infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiæ
Consultos erro ; nunc retrorsum
Vela dare, atque iterare cursus
Cogor (*a*) relietos ; namque Diespiter
 asco nubila dividens
Pierumque, per purum tonantes
Egit equos volucremque currum ;
Quo bruta tellus, & vaga flumina,
Quo Styx, & invisi horrida Tanari
Sedes, Atlanteusque finis
Concutitur. valet ima summis
Mutare, & (*b*) insignem attenuat Deus,
Obscura promens : hinc apicem rapax
Fortuna cum stridore acuto
Sustulit ; hic posuisse gaudet.

5

10

C A R M E N XXXV.

A D F O R T U N A M.

Pro republica, Augusto, & Romanis exercitibus deprecatur.

ODiva, gratum quæ regis Antium,
Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus, vel superbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos :

(*a*) Cogor relectos. *Hinc*

(*b*) Insignia attenuat.

Te



(61)

who delights in cruel sport to subject to her brazen
yokes persons and tempers ill-suited to each other. A
for myself, the slave-born Myrtale, more untractable
than the Adriatic sea, that forms the Calabrian gulfs,
engaged me in a pleasing chain, at the very time a
eligible love courted my embraces.

O D E XXXIV

In a pretended recantation he absolutely overthrows the arguments in favour of the providence of the Gods.

I Was an unfrequent and remiss worshipper of the
Gods, while I profess'd the errors of a senseless
philosophy ; but now I am obliged to set sail back
again, and to renew the course that I had deserted -
For Jupiter, who usually cleaves the * cloud
his gleaming lightning, lately drove his thundering
horses and rapid chariot thro' the clear serene : at
which the sluggish earth, and the wand'ring rivers ; at
which Styx, and the horrid seat of detested Tænarus,
and the utmost boundary of Atlas was shaken. The
Deity is able to make an exchange between the highest
and lowest, and diminishes the exalted, by bringing
to light the obscure : rapacious fortune, with a shrill
whizzing, hath borne off the plume from one head,
and delights in having placed, *not fix'd*, it on another.

O D E XXXV.

To FORTUNE.

He prays for the commonwealth, Augustus, and the Roman armies.

O Goddess, who presidest over beautiful Antium ;
thou that art ready to exalt mortal man from the
most abject state ; or to convert superb triumphs into

* It was the opinion of the Epicureans, that thunder was caused by
the collision of one cloud against another. But Horace hearing thunder
in the sky gives up their doctrine

funerals.

Te pauper ambit sollicita prece
Paris colonus ; te dominam æquoris,
Quicunque Bythina laceffit
 Carpathium pelagus carina.

Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ,
Urbesque, gentesque, & Latium ferox,
 Regumque matres barbarorum, &
 Purpurei metuunt tyranni ;
Injurioso ne pede proruas
Stantem columnam ; neu populos frequens
 Ad arma cessantes, ad arma
 Concitet, imperiumque frangat.

Te semper anteit (*a*) sæva necessitas,
Clavos trabales & cuneos manu
 Gestans ahena : nec severus
 Uncus abeft, liquidumque plumbum.
 ves, & albo rara Fides colit

Velata panno, nec comitem abnegat,
 Utcunque mutata potentes
 Veste domos inimica (*b*) linquis.

At vulgus infidum, & meretrix retro
Perjura cedit : diffugiunt cadis
 Cum fæce siccatis amici,

Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

Serves iturum Cæfarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos, & juvenum recens
 Examen Eois timendum.

Partibus, Oceanoque rubro.

Eheu ! cicatricum & sceleris pudet,
Fratrumque. quid nos dura refugimus
 Ætas ? quid intactum nefasti

Liquimus ? unde manum juventus

Metu Deorum continuit ? quibus

Pepercit aris ? o utinam nova

Incide diffingas (*c*) retusum in
 Massagetas Arabasque ferrum.

(*a*) Serva necessitas.
 (*c*) Defingas recusum.

(*b*) Inimica vertis. *Bentl.*

federate. Thee, the poor countryman solicits with his anxious vows ; and whosoever ploughs the Carp-
thian sea with the Bythinian vessel, importunes thee as mistress of the sea. Thee, the rough Dacians ; thee, the wandering Scythians, and cities, and nations, the ke Latium also, and the mothers of barbarian , and tyrants clad in purple, are in dread of.

Part not with destructive foot, that column which now stands firm, nor let popular tumults rouse those who now rest quiet to arms,—to arms—and break the empire. Inexorable necessity always marches before you, holding in her brazen hand huge * spikes and wedges, nor is the tormenting hook absent, or the melted lead. Thee, hope reverences and fidelity rare, robed in a white garment ; nor does she desert thee, howsoever in wrath thou change thy robe and abandon the houses of the powerful. But the croud of *companions*, and the perjur'd harlot draws back : friends, treacherous *in their promises* to bear equally the burden of *adversity* ; when casks are exhausted very dregs and all fly off. Preserve thou, Cæsar, who is meditating an expedition against the Britons, the farthest people in the world, and also the new levy of youths to be dreaded by the eastern regions, and the Red-sea. Alas ! I am ashamed of the wounds and wickedness *of the public*, and brethren *slain by brethren*. What have we, a hardened age, abhorred ? What have we in our impiety left unviolated ? From what has our youth restrained their hands out of reverence to the Gods ? what altars have they spared ? O may you forge a-new our blunted swords on a different anvil against the Messagetæ and Arabians.

* These were several instruments of punishment and death, which were sculptured in the temple of Fortune at Antium.

C A R M E N XXXVI.

Plotio Numidæ faustum ex Hispania redditum gratu

ET thure & fidibus juvat
Placare, & vituli sanguine debito
Custodes Numidæ Deos :
Qui nunc Hesperia fospes ab ultima,
Caris multa sodalibus,
Nulli plura tamen dividit oscula,
Quam dulci Lamiæ, memor
Aetæ non alio rege puertiæ,
-que simul togæ.

5

Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota :
Neu promptæ modus amphoræ,
Neu morem in Salium fit requies pedum.
Neu multi Damalis meri
Bassum Threicia vincat amyctide :
Neu desint epulis rosæ,
Neu vivax apium, neu breve lilium.
Omnes in Damalin putres
Deponent oculos : nec Damalis novo
Divelletur adultero,
Lascivis ederis ambitiosior.

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C A R M E N XXXVII.

AD S O D A L E S.

Ob Cleopatræ mortem lætandum esse.

NUNC est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus : nunc Salaribus
Ornare pulvinar Deorum
Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehac



O D E XXXVI.

We congratulates Plotius Numida upon his happy return from Spain.

THIS is a joyful occasion to sacrifice with incense and music, and the votive blood of a heifer to the Gods, the guardians of Numida ; who, now returning in safety from the extremest part of Spain, imparts many embraces to his beloved companions, but to none more than his dear Lamia, mindful of his childhood spent under one and the same governor, and of the * gown, which they changed at the same time. Let not this joyful day be without a † Cretan mark of distinction ; let us not spare the jar at hand ; nor ‡ Salian like, let there be any cessation of feet ; nor †....e toping Damalis conquer Bassus in the Thracian || Amystis ; nor let there be roses wanting to the banquet, nor the ever-green parsley, nor short-liv'd lily. All the company will fix their dissolving eyes on Damalis ; but she, more luxuriant than the wanton ivy, will not be separated from her new lover.

O D E XXXVII.

To his COMPANIONS.

That they ought to make a rejoicing on account of Cleopatra's death.

NOW, my companions, is the time to carouse, now to beat the ground with a light foot ; now is the time that was to deck the couch of the Gods

* At the beginning of the seventeenth year, the Roman youth changed the Prætexta, or boy's gown, for the toga virilis, or man's gown.

† The Cretans mark'd their lucky days with white, and the reverse with black.

‡ Salii : priests of Mars, who made dancing a principal part of their religious worship.

|| Amystis, a large Thracian cup, which to exhaust at a breath sum'd a piece of drunken bravery.

with

Antehac nefas depromere Cæcubum
Cellis avitis ; dum Capi olio
 Regina dementes ruinas,
 Funus & imperio parabat,
Contaminato cum orege turpium
Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
 Sperare, fortunaque dulci
 Ebria : sed minuit furorem
Vix una fospes navis ab ignibus :
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
 Redegit in veros timores
 Cæsar. ab Italia volantem
Remis adurgens, (accipiter velut
Molles columbas, aut leporem citus
 Venator in campis nivalis
 Æmoniæ) daret ut **c**atenis
Fatali monstrum : quæ generosius
Perire quærens, nec muliebriter
 Expavit ensem, nec latentes
 Classe cita (*a*) reparavit oras.
Ausa & (*b*) jacentem visere regiam
Vultu sereno, fortis & asperas
 Tractare serpentes, ut atrium
 Corpore combiberet venenum,
Deliberata morte ferocior :
Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens
 Privata deduci superbo
 Non humilis mulier triumpho.

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25

30

C A R M E N XXXVIII.**A D P U E R U M .**

Admonet cœnam fine ambitioso apparatu struat.

PERSICOS odi, puer, apparatus :
 Displicent nexæ philyra coronæ ;
Mitte seftari, rosa quo locorum
 Sera moretur.

(*a*) Penetravit oras. *Bentl.* (*b*) **Ausa & tacentem.**

Simplic.

with *sumptuous* Sal an dainties. Before this, it was impious to produc ; the *old Cæcuban* stored up by our ancestors ; while the queen, with a contaminated gang of creatures, noisome thro' distemper, was preparing giddy destruction for the capitol, and the subversion of the empire, being weak enough to hope for any thing, and intoxicated with the favours of fortune. But scarcely a single ship preserved from the flames abated her fury : and Cæsar reduced her mind, inflamed with Egyptian wine, to real fears, close pursuing her. in her flight from Italy, with his gallies, (as the hawk pursues the tender doves, or the nimble hunter the hare in the plains of snowy Æmon) that he might throw into chains this destructive monster *of a woman*, who, seeking a more generous death, neither had an effeminate dread of the sword, nor repair'd with her swift ship to hidden shores. She was able also to look in her palace, lying in ruins, with a countenance unmov'd, and courageous enough to handle exasperated asps *, that she might imbibe into her body the deadly poison, being more resolved by having premeditated her death ; for she was a wiman of such greatness of foul, as to scorn to be carried off in haughty triumph, like a private person, by rough Liburnian tars.

O D E XXXVIII.

To his S E R V A N T.

He forewarns him againſt any extravagant doings at his entertainment.

BOY, I detest the pomp of the Persians ; chaplets, which are woven with the † Philyra, displease me ; by no means hunt for the place where the latter rose

* Plutarch says it was that kind of serpent called an Asp.

+ Philyra ; a thin membrane between the bark and the wood of the Tilia, or Linden-tree, which they made use of by way of ribband in their ch poets, &c.

(68)

Simplici myrto nihil allabores
Sedulus (*a*) curo : neque te ministram
Dedecet myrtus, neque me sub arcta
Vite bibentem.

5

(*a*) Sedulus curæ. Sedulus cura. *Bentl.*

Q. HORA.



(69)

abides. It is my particular desire that you make no laborious addition to the plain myrtle ; for myrtle is neither unbecoming you a servant, nor me while I quaff under this mar tling vine.

T H E

Q HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M
L I B E R II.

C A R M E N I.

A D A S I N I U M P O L L I O N E M.

*Hortatur ut, intermissis tragœdiis, def̄ totus i scribe idæ
bellorum civilium & storiæ.*

MO T U M ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas, & vitia, & modos,
Ludumque Fortunæ. gravesque
Principum amicitias, & arma
Nondum expiatis (*a*) uncta cruoribus,
Periculosa plenum opus aleæ
Tractas, & incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.
Paulum severæ Musa tragœdiæ
Desit theatris : mox, ubi publicas
Res ordinâris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,
Insigne mœstis præsidium reis,
Et consulenti, Pollio, curiæ .

(*a*) *Tincta cruoribus.*

T H E
 S E C O N D B O O K
 O F T H E
 O D E S
 O F
 H O R A C E.

O D E I.

T O A S I N I U S P O L L I O.

He entreats him to quit tragedy for the present, that he may apply himself wholly to the history of the civil wars.

YOU are treating of the civil commotion, which began in the consulship of Metellus, and the causes of the war, and the crimes that were committed, and the measures that were taken, and the sport of fortune, and the pernicious * confederacy of the chiefs, and arms stained with blood not yet expiated—a work full of hazardous consequence: and you are treading upon fires hid under deceitful ashes. Let therefore the muse that presides over severe tragedy be for a while absent from the theatres; shortly, when you shall have regulated the public affairs, you shall resume your great work in the tragic style, O Pollio, you excellent succour to melancholy defendants and a

* *The triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Antony.*

Cui laurus æternos honores
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.
Jam nunc minaci murinure cornuum
Perstringis aures : jam litui strepunt ;
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
Terret equos, equitumque vultus.
Audire (*a*) magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta,
Præter atrocem animum Catonis.
Juno, & Deorum quisquis amicior
Afris, inulta cesserat impotens
Tellure, viatorum nepotes
Rettulit inferias Jugurthæ.
Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
Campus sepulcris impia prælia
Teatur, auditumque Medis
Hesperiæ sonitum ruinæ ?
Qui gurges, aut quæ flumina lugubris
Ignara belli ? quod mare Dauniæ
Non decoloravere cædes ?
Quæ caret ora crux nostro ?
Sed ne relictis, Musa procax, jocis,
Ceæ retractes munera neniae ;
Mecum Dionæo sub antro
Quære modos leviore plectro.

CARMEN II.

AP. CRISPUM SALLUSTIUM.

Eum, qui bene utatur divitiis, solum divitem; qui cupiditatibus imperet, solum beatum esse.

NULLUS argento color est, avaris
Abditæ terris inimice lamnæ,
Crispe Sallusti. nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.
Vviet extento Proculeius ævo,
Notus in fratres animi paterni :

(a) Videre magnos.

consulting senate ; *Pollio*, to whom the laurel produced immortal honours in the Dalmatian triumph. Ey'n now you stun *our* ears with the threatening murmur of horns : now the clarions sound ; now the glitter of arms affright the flying steeds, and dazzles the sight of the riders. Now I seem to see great commanders besmear'd with glorious dust, and the whole earth subdued, except the stubborn soul of Cato. Juno, and every other God, propitious to the Africans, impotently went off, leaving that land unrevenged ; *but soon* offered the descendants of the conquerors as sacrifices to the manes of Jugurtha : What plain, enriched by Latian blood, bears not record, by its *numerous* sepulchres, of our impious battles, and of the sound of the downfal of Italy, heard *even* by the Medes ? What pool ? What rivers are unconfeious of our deplorable war ? What sea have not the Daunian slaughterers discoloured ? What shore is not stained by our blood ? But do not, rash muse, neglecting your jocose strains, resume the task of Cæan plaintive song, *but rather* seek with me for measures of a lighter style, beneath some love-sequester'd grotto.

O D E II.

To CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS.

*That he alone is rich who makes a proper use of his riches ;
and he alone is happy that can command his passions.*

O Crispus Sallustius, thou foe to the bullion that is concealed in the niggard earth *, there is no lustre in money, unless it derives its splendor from a moderate enjoyment. Proculeius shall live an extended age, conspicuous for fatherly affection to brothers :

* *Covetously hoarded in the earth.*

**Illum (a) aget penna metuente solvi
Fama superstes.**

**Latius regnes avidum domando
Spiritum, quam si Lybiam remoti
Gadibus jungas, & interque Pœnus
Serviat uni.** 10

**Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops ;
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis, & aquosus albo
Corpore languor.** 15

**Redditum Cyri folio Phraaten,
Dissidens plebi, numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus ; populumque salfis
Dedocet uti** 20

**Vocibus : regnum & diadema tutum
Deferens uni, propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto
Spestat acervos.**

C A R M E N III.

A D Q U I N T U M D E L L I U M.

Vitæ felicitatem in mentis æquabilitate & honestis voluptatibus positam esse.

**ÆQUAM memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus (b) in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam**

Lætitia, moriture Delli :

**Seu mœstus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum beâris** 5

Interiore nota Falerni :

**Qua pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem confociare amant
Ramis, et obliquo laborat
Lympha fugax trepidare rivo ;
Huc vina, & unguenta, & nimium breves
Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ :** 10

(a) Illum agit penna.

(b) Non secus ac bonis.

Dum

surviving fame shall bear him on an indissoluble wing. You may have a more extensive dominion by controlling a craving disposition, than if you cou'd unite Lyt :² to the distant Gades, and each of the Carthages were subject to you alone. The direful dropsy increases by self-indulgence, nor extinguishes the thirst, unless the cause of the disorders has departed from the veins, and the watry langour from the pallid body. Virtue, differing from the vulgar, excepts Phraates, *tho'* restored to the throne of Cyrus, from the number of the happy ; and corrects the false language of the populace, by conferring the kingdom, and the established diadem, and perpetual laurel, on him alone, whosoever *he is that* views the largest heaps of treasure, without one wishful cast of his eye.

O D E III.

To Q U I N T U S D E L L I U S.

That the happiness of life consists in serenity of mind and virtuous enjoyments.

O Delliūs ! since you were born to die, be mindful to preserve a temper of mind even in times of difficulty, as well as secured from insolent exultation in prosperity : whether you shall lead a life of continual sadness, or you shall thro' happy days regale yourself with Falernian wine of the richest date, at ease reclined in some glassy retreat, where the lofty pine and hoary poplar delight to interweave their boughs into an hospitable shade, and the clear current with trembling surface purls along in meandering rivulet. Hither order your slaves to bring the wine, and the perfumes, and the grateful flowers, of the too transitory rose,

Dum res, & ætas, and sororum
Fila trium patiuntur atra.
Cedes coemtis saltibus, & domo,
Villaque, flavus quain Tiberis lavit,
Cedes ; & exstruc^tis in altum
Divitiis potietur heres.
Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
Nil interest, an pauper, & infima
De gente, sub (a) dio moreris,
Victima nil miserantis Orci.
Omnes eodem cogimur : omnium
Versatur urna, serius ocios,
Sors exitura, & nos in æternum
Exfilium impositura cymbæ.

C A R M E N IV.

AD XANTHIAM PHOCEUM.

Quod ancillam amet, non esse cur eum pudeat : multis enim magnis viris idem usu venisse.

NE fit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
Xanthia Phoceu : prius insolentem
Serva Briseis niveo colore
Movit Achillem.
Movit Ajacem Telemone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :
Arfit Atrides medio in triumpho
Virgine rapta ;
Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ
Theffalo victore, & ademptus Hector
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
Pergama Graiis.

Nescias an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes :
Regium certe genus, & Penates
Moeret iniquos.

Crede non illam tibi de scelestæ
Plebe (b) delectam ; neque sic fidelem,

(a) Sub divo moreris.

(b) Plebe dilectam.

while fortune and age, and the fable threads of the three fatal sisters permit you. You must depart from your numerous purchased groves ; from your stately houie a so, and that delightful villa, which the yellow (sandy) Fiber washes, you must depart : and an heir shall possess these high-piled riches. It is of no consequence, whether you are the wealthy descendant of the ancient Inachus, or whether poor and of ignoble race you live without a covering from the open air, since you are the victim of merciless Pluto. We are all compell'd to take the same road ; the lot is shaking in the universal urn ; sooner or later it must come forth, and embark us in Charon's boat to eternal exile.

ODE IV.

To XANTHIAS PHOCEUS.

That he had no occasion to be ashamed at being in love with his maid ; for that had been the case with many great men.

LET not, O Xanthias Phoceus, your passion for your maid put you out of countenance ; before your time, the slave Briseis moved the haughty Achilles, by her fair complexion. The beauty of the captive Tecmessa smote her master the Telamonian Ajax : Agamemnon, in the midst of victory, burned for a ravish'd virgin ; when the barbarian troops fell by the hands of their Theffalian conqueror, and Hector, being taken off, left Troy more liable to be destroy'd by the Grecians. You do not know but the beautiful Phyllis has parents of condition happy enough to do honour to you their son-in-law. Certainly she must be of royal race and laments the unpropitiousness of her family Gods*. Be confident she was not selected for you out of the poultry vulgar ; nor that one so true,

* Laments the distress of her family.



Sic lucro aversam potuisse nasci
Matre pudenda
Brachia, & vultum, teretesque suras
Integer laudo : fuge suspicari,
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere (*a*) lustrum.

20

C A R M E N V.

Revocandam esse mentem a cupiditate virginis immaturæ.

NONDUM subacta ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
Æquare, nec tauri ruentis
In Venerem olerare pondus :

5

Circa virentes est animus tuæ
Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem
Solantis æstum, nunc in uido

10

Ludere cum vitulis salicto
Prægestientis. tolle cupidinem
Immitis uvæ : jam tibi lividos
Distinguet autumnus racemos

Purpureo (*b*) varius colore.

Jam te sequetur (currit enim ferox
Ætas ; & illi, quos tibi demserit,
Apponet alnos) jam proterva

15

Fronte petet Lalage maritum :
Dilecta, quantum non Pholoe fugax,
Non Chloris ; albo sic humero nitens,

Ut pura nocturno renidet

Luna mari, Cnidiusve Gyges :

20

Quem si puellarum infereres choro,
Mire sagaces falleret hospites
Discrimen obscurum, solutis
Crinibus, ambiguoque vultu.

(*a*) Condere lustrum.

(*b*) Varios colore. Ben:l.

so unmercenary, could possibly be born of a mother to be ashamed of. I can commend arms, and face, and well made legs, quite chastely. Be far from being jealous of one, whose age has trembled upon the verge of forty*.

O D E V.

That he ought to recall his affection from the pursuit of a young lady as yet unripe for his addresses.

NOT as yet is she fit to be broken to the yoke : not as yet is she equal to the duties of a partner, nor can she support the weight of the bull impetuously rushing upon enjoyment. Your heifer's sole inclination is about verdant fields, one while in running streams, abating the grievous heat ; at another, highly delighted to frisk with the steerlings in the moist willow ground. Suppress your appetite for the immature grape ; shortly, variegated autumn shall tinge the livid clusters with a purple hue. Shortly she shall follow you ; for impetuous time runs on, and shall place to her account those years, of which it abridges you : shortly Lalage, with a wanton assurance, shall seek a husband, beloved in a higher degree than the coy Pholoe, or ev'n Chloris ; with a resplendency on her fair shoulder †, like the lustre of the spotless moon upon the nocturnal sea, or even the Cnydian Gyges, whom if you intermix in a company of girls, the undiscernible difference occasioned by his flowing locks and equivocal countenance, would wonderfully impose on strangers, tho' of sagacity.

* To close the eighth lustrum.

† The gay ladies in Rome dressed so as to shew their shoulders.

C A R M E N VI.
AD S E P T I M I U M.

Invitat illum Horatius ad vitam secum ruri degendam.

SEPTIMI Gades aditure mecum, et
Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et
Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper
Æstuat unda :

Tibur Argeo positum colono
Sit mex sedes utinam senectæ ;
Sit modus laffo maris, et viarum,
Militiæque.

5

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galeſi
Flumen. et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto.

10

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet ; ubi non Hymetto
Mella decedunt, viridique certat
Bacca Venafro ;
Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas, & (*a*) amicus Aulon
Fertili (*b*) Baccho minimum Falernis
Invidet uvis.

15

20

Ille te mecum locus, & beatæ
Postulant arces , ibi tu calentem
Debita sparges lacryma favillam
Vatis amici.

(*a*) Et apicus Aulon. *Bentl.*

(*b*) Fertilis Baccho.

O D E VI.

To S E P T I M I U S.

Horace invites him to come and live in the country with him.

SEPTIMIUS, who art ready to go with me, *even* to Gades, and to the Cantabrian, *still* untaught to bear our (*the Roman*) yoke, and the inhospitable Syrtes, where perpetually boils the Mauritanian wave. O may Tibur, founded by a Grecian colony, be the habitation of my old age ! *There* let there be an end to my fatigues by sea, and land, and war ; from whence, if the cruel fates debar me, I will seek the river of Galesus, delightful for sheep * cover'd with skins, and the countries reigned over by Lacedemonian Phalantus. That corner of the world smiles in my eye beyond all others ; where the honey yields not to the Hymettian, and the olive rivals the verdant Venafran : where the temperature of the air † produces a long spring and mild winters, and Aulon, friendly to the fruitful vine ‡, envies not the Falernian grapes. That place, and *those* blest tow'ring hills, sollicit you and me : there you shall bedew the glowing ashes of your poetical friend with a tributary tear.

* *To preserve the delicacy of their fleeces from the inclemency of the weather.*

† *See Jupiter, the climate, or the air thus translated. Ode I. 25, &c.*

‡ *Bacchus, in like manner, here signifies the vine.*

C A R M E N VII.

A D P O M P E I U M V A R U M.

Amicum sibi ac patriæ restitutum gratulatur.

O Sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum
 Deduc̄te, Bruto militiæ duce,
 Quis te redonavit Quiritem (a)
 Diis patriis, Italoque cœlo,
 Pompei, meorum prime sodalium ?
Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
 Fregi, coronatus nitentes
 Malobathro Syrio capillos.
Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
 Senfi, elicta non bene parmula ;
 Cum fracta virtus, & minaces
 Turpe solum tetigere mento.
Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
 Denso paventem fustulit aere :
 Te rursus in bellum resorbens
 Unda fretis tulit æstuofis.
Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem ;
 Longaque fessum militia latus
 Depone sub lauru mea ; nec
 Parce cadis tibi destinatis.
Oblivioso levia Massico
Ciboria exple : funde capacibus
 Unguenta de conchis. quis udo
 Deproperare apio coronas
Curatve myrto ? quem Venus arbitrum
Dicit bibendi ? non ego sanius
 Bacchabor Edonis : recepto
 Dulce mihi furere est amico.

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(a) Redonavit Quiritum. *Mervilius.*

O D E VII.

To P O M P E I U S V A R U S.

He congratulates his friend on his being restored to him and his country.

O Often reduced with me to the last extremity, in the war which Brutus carried on, who has restored thee, a Roman citizen, to the Gods of thy country, and the Italian air, Pompey, thou first of my companions, with whom I have frequently broken * the loitering day in drinking, having my hair, shining with the Syrian unguents, crown'd with flowers. Together with thee did I experience the *battle of Philippi*, and a precipitate flight, having shamefully enough left my shield: when valour itself was broken, and the most daring smote the squalid earth with their faces. But Mercury swift convey'd me away, terrified as I was, in a thick cloud through the midst of the enemy. Thee the reciprocating sea, with its tempestuous waves, bore back again to war. Wherefore render to Jupiter the offering that is due, and deposit your limbs, wearied with a tedious war, under my laurel, and spare not those casks that were reserved for you. Fill up the polished bowls with oblivious Maf sic: pour out the *perfumed* ointments from the capacious shells. Who takes care to hasten the chaplets of fresh parsley or myrtle? Whom shall the Venus + pronounce to be toast-master? In wild carouse I will become frantic as the Bacchanalians. 'Tis delightful to me to play the madman on the reception of my friend.

* To break a day is with us also a common form of expression in many parts of England, for leaving part of the proper business of the day undone.

+ The Romans chose their toast-master by casting of dice, and the first....sey named Venus.



C A R M E N VIII.

AD B A R I N E N.

*Non esse cur ei juranti credatur : formosarum enim perjuria
a Diis non vindicari.*

ULЛА si juris tibi pejerati
Pœna, Barine, nocuisset unquam ;
Dente si nigro fieres, vel uno

Turpior ungui ;

Crederem : sed tu, simul obligasti
Perfidum votis caput, enitescis
Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.

5

Expedit matris cineres opertos
Fallere, et toto tacitura noctis
Signa cum cœlo. gelidaque Divos
Morte carentes.

10

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa ; rident
Simplices Nymphæ ; ferus et Cupido,
Semper ardentes acuens sagittas
Cote cruenta.

15

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis ;
Servitus crescit nova : nec priores
Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt,
Sæpe minati.

20

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis ;
Te senes parcí, miseræque nuper
Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
Aura (a) maritos.

C A R M E N IX.

AD T I T U M V A L G I U M.

Amicum mærentem de filii morte consolatur.

NON semper imbres nubibus hispidos
Manant in agros ; aut mare Caspium
Vexant inæquales procellæ
Usque ; nec Armeniis in oris,

(a) Cura maritos. Bentl.

Amice



O D E VIII.

To B A R I N E.

*That her swearing was no reason for his believing her ;
for the Gods never punished the perjuries of beauties.*

IF any punishment, Barine, for your violated oath had ever been of prejudice to you ; if you had become less agreeable by the blackness of a single tooth or nail, I might believe you. But you no sooner have bound your perfidious head with *solemn* vows, but you shine out more charming by far, and come forth the public care of *all* our youth. It is of advantage to you to deceive the buried ashes of your mother, and the silent constellations of the night, together with all heaven, and the immortal Gods. Venus herself, I profess, laughs at this ; the gentle nymphs laugh, and cruel Capid, who is perpetually sharpening his burning darts on a bloody whetstone. Add *to this*, that all our boys are growing up for you ; a new set of slaves is growing up ; nor do the former ones quit the house of their impious * mistress, notwithstanding they often have threaten'd it. The matrons are in dread of you on account of their young lads ; the thrifty old men are in dread of you : and the girls but just married are in distress, lest your beauty should slacken *the affection of* their husbands.

O D E IX.

To T I T U S V A L G I U S.

He comforts his friend grieving for the loss of his son.

CHoVERs do not perpetually pour down upon funow'd fields, nor do hurricanes forever harass the Caspian sea ; nor, my friend Valgius, does

* *As having so often broke her faith.*



(86)

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners
Menses per omnes ; aut Aquilonibus
Querceta Gargani laborant,
 Et foliis viduantur orni.

5

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
Mysten ademptum ; nec tibi Vespero
 Surgente decedunt amores.

10

Nec rapidum fugiente solem.
At non ter ævo functus amabilem
Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
 Annos ; nec iunpubem parentes
 Troilon, aut Phrygiæ sorores
Flevere semper. define mollium
Tandem querelarum ; et potius nova
 Canteinus Augusti trophæa
 Cæsaris ; et rigidum Niphaten,
Mediumque flumen gentibus additum
Viætis, minores volvere vortices ;
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
 Exiguis equitare campis.

15

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C A R M E N X.

AD L I C I N I U M M U R E N A M.

*H*ortatur ut mediocritate contentus æquanimitatcm re'ineat.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum
 Semper uigendo ; neque, dum procellas
 Cautus horrefcis, nimium premendo
 Litus iniquum.

5

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
 Sobrius auſta.

Sæpius ventis agitatur ingens
 Pinus ; et celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres ; feriuntque summos
 Fulmina (*a*) montes.

10

(*a*) Fulgura montes.

Sperat



the motionless ~~are~~ remain fixed throughout all the months in the regions of Armenia : or do the Garganian oaks ~~alway~~, labour under the northerly winds, and the ash trees are not always widow'd of their leaves. But you continually pursue Mystes, who is taken from you, with mournful measures : nor do the effects of your love for him cease at the rising of Vesper, nor when he flies the rapid approach of the sun. But the three-aged old man (*Nestor*) did not lament for the amiable Antilochus all the years of his life : nor did his parents, or his Trojan sisters perpetually bewail the blooming Troilus. At length then desist from your tender complaints ; and rather let us sing the fresh trophies of Augustus Cæsar, and how the frozen Niphates, and the river Medus, added to the vanquish'd nations, roll more humble tides, and the Geionians ride within a small tract of land, *and pass not the bound prescribed them.*

O D E X.

To LICINIUS MURENA.

He advy. him to be content with a mean, and to maintain an evenness of temper.

O Licin, us, you will lead a better course of life, by ne ~~ther~~ always pursuing the main sea, nor nile you cautiously are in dread of storms, by pres- sing too much upon the hazardous shore. Whofoever loves the golden mean is secure from the sordidness of an antious ed cell, and is too prudent to have a palace apose him to envy. The lofty pine is ore frequently agitated with winds, and high towers fall down with a heavier ruin ; and thunderbolts strike the summits of the mountains. A well-provided breast hopes



Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
 Alteram sortenī bene præparatum
 Pectus. informes hieunes reducit
 Jupiter ; idem

15

Summovet : non, si male nunc, & olim
 Sic erit : quondam cithara (*a*) tacentem
 Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
 Tendit Apollo.

20

Rebus angustis animosus atque
 Fortis appare : sapienter idem
 Contrahes vento nimium secundo
 Turgida vela.

C A R M E N XI.

AD QUINTIUM HIRPINUM.

Animum Quintii a publicis privatisque curis ad hilaritatem convertit.

QUID bellicosus Cantaber, & Scythes,
 Hirpine Quinti, cogitet, Adria
 Divisus obiecto, remittas
 Quærere ; nec trepides in usum

5

Poscentis ævi pauca. fugit retro

Levis juventas et decor, arida

Pellente lascivos amores

Canitie, facilemque somnum.

Non semper idem floribus est honos

Vernis ; neque uno Luna rubens nitet

10

Vultu. quid æternis minorem

Confiliis animum fatigas ?

Cur non sub alta vel platano, vel hac

Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosa

Canos odorati capillos,

Duin licet, Assyriaque nardo,

Potamus uncti ? dissipat Evius

Curas edaces. quis puer ocios

Restinguet ardantis Falerni

Pocula prætereunte lympha ?

(*a*) Citharæ tacentem.

Qui

hopes in adversity, and fears in prosperity. 'Tis the same Jupiter that brings the hideous winters back, and that takes them away. If it is bad with us now, it shall not be so hereafter. Apollo sometimes rouses the silent lyric muse, nor does he always bend his bow. In narrow circumstances appear in high spirits, and undaunted. In the same manner you will prudently contract your sails, *which are apt to be too much swollen in a prosperous gale.*

O D E XI.

To QUINTIUS HIRPINI S.

*He endeavours to divert the mind of Quintius from public
and private sollicitudes to a taste for gaiety and enjoyment*

O Quintius Hirpinus, forbear to be inquisitive what the Cantabrian, and the Scythian, divided from us by the interposition of the Adriatic, is meditating; neither be fearfully solicitous for the necessities of life, which requires but a few things. Youth and beauty fly swift away, while sapless old age expels the wanton loves and gentle sleep. The same glory does not always remain to the vernal flow'rs, nor does the ruddy noon shine with one *continued aspect*: why, therefore, do you fatigue your mind, unequal to eternal projects? Why do we not rather, (while it is in our power) thus carelessly reclining under a lofty plane-tree, or th^{is} pine, with our hoary locks made fragrant with roses and anointed with Syrian perfume, indulge ~~ourselves~~ with *generous wine*? Bacchus dissipates dying cares. What slave is at hand here instantly to cool some cups of ardent Falernian in the passing stream.

Quis devium scortum elicit domo
 Lyden? eburna, dic age, cum lyra
 Maret, incomtam (*a*) Lacænæ
 More comam religata noduni (*b*).

C A R M E N XII.

A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

*Se Licymniæ addi etum non posse ad graviora argumenta
 adsurgere.*

NOLIS longa feræ bella Numantiæ,
 Nec dirum (*c*) Annibalem, nec Siculum marc
 Poeno purpureum sanguine, molibus
 Aptari citharæ modis;
 Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero
 Hyl. u.n; domitosque Herculea manu
 Telluris juvenes, unde periculuin
 Fulgens contremuit domus 5
 Saturni veteris: tuque pedestribus
 Dices historiis prælia Cæsaris,
 Mæcenas, melius, ductaque per vias
 Regum colla minantium.
 Me dulces dominæ Musa Licymniæ
 Cantus, me voluit dicere lucidum
 Fulgentes oculos, & bene mutuis 10
 Fidem pectus amoribus:
 Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris,
 Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia
 Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro
 Dianæ celebris die. 15
 Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Achæmenes,
 Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes
 Permutare velis crine Licymniæ,
 Plenas aut Arabum domos?
 Dum flagrantia (*d*) detorquet ad oscula 25
 Cervicem, aut facili sævitia negat.
 Quæ poscente magis, gaudeat eripi,
 Interdum rapere occupet.

(*a*) Incomtum Lacænæ.
 (*c*) Nec durum Annibalem.

(*b*) Religata nodo. *Torrentius,*
 (*d*) Fragrantia.

stream? Who will tempt the vagrant wanton Lyde from her house? See that you bid her hasten with her ivory lyre, not sluying to dress her hair, but being content to have it collected into a *careless knot*, after the Spartan fashion.

O D E XII.

To MÆCENAS.

That he was so given up to Lycymnia, that he could not rise to more serious subjects.

DO not insist that the long wars of fierce Numantia, or the formidable Hannibal, or the Sicilian sea, impurpled with Carthaginian blood, should be adapted to the tender lays of the lyre: nor the cruel Lapithæ, nor Hylæis, excessive in wine, and the earth-born youths (*giants*) subdued by Herculean force, from whom the splendid habitation of old Saturn dreaded danger. And you *yourself*, Mæcenas, with more propriety shall recount the battles of Cæsar, and the necks of haughty kings, led *in triumph* thro' the streets, in historical prose. It was the muse's will that I should celebrate the sweet strains of my mistress Lycymni, that I should celebrate her bright darting eyes, and her breast, laudably faithful to mutual love; who can with a grace introduce her foot into the dance, or, sportin', contend in raillery, or join arms with the tight virgins on the celebrated Diana's festival. Would you, Mæcenas, change one of Lycymnia's tresses for all the rich Achæmenes possessed, or the Mygdonian wealth of fertile Phrygia, or all the dwellings of the Arabians, replete with treasures? Especially when she turns her neck to meet the ardent kisses, or with a gentle cruelty denies what she wou'd more delight to have furnish'd by the petitioner,—sometimes she eagely ... pates to snatch them herself.

C A R M E N X I I I .

Diræ in arborem, cuius casu pene fuerat obtritus.

ILLE (*a*) et nefasto te posuit die,
Quicunque primum, et sacrilega manu
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.

Illum et parentis crediderim sui
Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
Sparsisse nocturno cruore

Hospitis : ille venena Colcha,
Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas,
Tractavit ; agro qui statuit meo
Te triste lignum, te caducum

In domini caput immerenti.
Quid quisque vitet, nunquam ho bini fatis
Cautum est in horas. navita Bosphorum

Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra
Cæca timet aliunde fata ;
Miles sagittas et celerem (*b*) fugam
Parthi; catenas Parthus et Italum
Robur : sed improvisa lethi

Vis rapuit rapietque gentes.
Quam pene furvæ regna Proserpinæ,

Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,
Sedesque (*c*) discretas piorum, et

Æoliis fidibus querentem
Sappho puellis de popularibus ;
Et te sonantem plenius aureo,
Alcæe, plectro dura navis,

Dura fugæ mala, dura belli.
Utrumque sacro digna silentio

Mirantur umbræ dicere : sed magis
Pugnas et exactos tyrannos

Densum (*d*) humeris bibet aure vulpis.

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(*a*) Illum et. *Hienf.* Illum o. *Bentl.* (*b*) Et reducem fugam. *Bentl.* (*c*) Sedesque descriptas piorum. (*d*) Densum hilari *Hienf.* Humili. *Bentl.*

O D E XIII.

*To the tree by the fall of which he had like to have been
crush'd*

O Tree, he planted you in an inauspicious hour ; whoever did it first, and with an impious hand raised you to the destruction of posterity, and the scandal of my ground. I cou'd believe that he had broke his own father's neck, and stained his most secret apartments with the midnight blood of his gueⁿ. He has practised the Colc an poisons, and whatever wickedness is any where conceived, who planted in my field thee. a sorry log ; thee, ready to tumble on the head of thy inoffensive master. What we ought to be
~~wise~~ ~~wise~~ man is sufficiently cautious at all hours. The Carthaginian sailor thoroughly dreads the Bosporus ; nor beyond that does he fear his hidden fate from any other quarter. The soldier *dreads* the arrows and expeditious retreat of the Parthian ; the Partians, & chains and force of the Italians : but the unexpected assault of death has carried off, and will carry off the world *in general*. How near was I seeing the dominie is of auburn Proserpine, and Æacus sitting in judgment ; the select mansions also of the pious, and Sappho, complaining on her Æolian lyre, of her own country damsels ; and thee, O Alcæus, sounding in fulier strains on thy golden harp the distresses of the sea, the distresses of exile, and the distresses of war. The ghosts admire them both, while they utter strains worthy of religious silence : but the crowded multitude pressing shoulders, imbibes, with a more greedy ear, battles and banished tyrants. What wonder ?

Quid mirum? ubi illis carminibus stupens
Demittit atras bellua centiceps
Aures, et intorti capillis

35

Eumenidum recreantur angues?

Quin et Prometheus, et Pelopis parens
Dulci laborum (*a*) decipitur sono:
Nec curat Orion leones
Aut timidos agitare lyncas.

40

C A R M F. N XIV.

A D P O S T U M U M.

Nec vitari mortem posse, nec retardari; divitiis, dum vivimus, liberaliter utendum

E HEU, fugaces, Poslume, Poslume,
Labuntur anni: nec pietas, moram
Rugis et instanti senectae
Afferet, indomitaeque morti.

5

Non, si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies,

Amice, places illacrymabilem

Plutona tauris; qui ter amplum

Geryonen Tityonque tristi

Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,

Quicunque terrae munere vescimur,

10

Enaviganda; sive reges,

Sive inopes erimus coloni.

Frustra cruentio Marte carebimus,

Fractisque rauci fluctibus Adriae;

Frustra per autumnos nocentem

15

Corporibus metuemus Austrum.

Visendus ater flumine languido

Cocytus errans, et Danai genus

Infame, damnatusque longi

Sisyphus Æolides laboris.

20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens

Uxor: neque harum, quas colis, arborum

Te, praeter invisas cupressos,

Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

(*a*) Laborem decipitur sono.

Absumo

der ? Since the many-headed monster of hell*, astonished at those lays, hangs down his sable ears ; and the snakes, entwined in the hair of the furies, are sooth'd. Moreover, Prometheus, and the fire of Pelops, are deluded into an insensibility of their torments by the melodious sound : nor is Orion *any longer* solicitous to harass the lions, or the fearful lynxes.

O D E X I V.

To P O S T U M U S.

That death can neither be avoided, nor retarded ; and that therefore we ought to make a generous use of riches while we live.

A LAS ! my Postumus, my Postumus, the fleeting years glide on ; nor will piety cause any delay to wrinkles and advancing old age, and insuperable death. You could not, if you were to sacrifice every day three hundred bulls, render propitious pitileis Pluto, who confines the thrice-monstrous Geryon, and Tityos, with the dismal *Stygian* stream, namely *that stream* which is to be passed over by all who are fed upon the munificence of the earth, whether kings or poor hind. In vain shall we be free from sanguinary Mars, and the brthken billows of the hoarse Adriatic ; in vain shall we be apprehensive of the South, noxious to human bodies in the time of autumn. The black Cocytus, wandering with languid current, and the infamous race of Danaus, and Sisyphus the Son of Æolus, doom'd to eternal toil, much he visited ; your land, and house, and pleasing wife, must be left ! nor shall any of those trees, which you are nursing follow you, their trait^{or} master, except the hated cypresses ;

* Cerberus.

Absumet hæres Cæcuba dignior
Servata centum clavibus, et mero
Tinget (*a*) pavimentum superbo,
Pontificum potiore cœnis.

C A R M E N XV.

Antiquorum parsimoniam et frugalitatem recenti luxuri oponit.

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiæ
Moles relinquunt : undique latius
Extenta visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu ; platanusque cœlebs
Evincet ulmos : tum violaria, et
Myrtus, et omnis copia narium,
Spargent olivetis odorem,
Fertilibus domino priori.
Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidæ s
Excludet ictus (*b*). non ita Romuli
Præscriptum et intonxi Catonis
Auspiciis, veterumque norma.
Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam
Porticus excipiebat Arcton :
Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes, et Deorum
Templa novo decorare faxo.

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C A R M E N XVI.

AD G R O S P H U M.

Felicitatem coercendis cupiditatibus comparari.

OTIUM Divos rogat in patenti
Prensus (*c*) Ægæo, simul atra nubes

(*a*) Tinget pavimentum superbum. Pavimentum superbus. *Cunn.*
(*b*) Excludet æstus. (*c*) Pressus.

Condid:

a worthier heir shall consume your Cæcuban wines, now guarded with a hundred keys, and shall *lavishly* tinge the pavement with noble wine, more exquisite than what graces pontifical entertainments.

O D E X V.

He opposes the antient thriftiness and frugality to the modern luxury and extravagance.

THE royal edifices will in a short time leave but a few acres for the plough: ponds of wider extent than the Lucrine lake will be every where to be seen; and the barren plane-tree will supplant the elms. Then banks of violets, and myrtle groves, and all the tribe of n segays shall diffuse their odours in the olive-plantatio s which were fruitful to their preceding master. Then the dense boughs of the laurel shall exclude the burning beams. It was not so prescribed by the institutes of Romulus, and the stern unshaver and antient custom. Their private revenue was contracted, while that of the community was great. No private men were then possessed of ten-foot galleries, which collect the shady northern breezes; nor did the laws permit them to reject the casual turf for their own buts, tho' at the same time they oblige them to ornament in the most sumptuous manner, with new stone, the buildings of the public, and the temples of the Gods, at a common expence.

O D E X VI.

To G R O S P H U S.

*That *bri*ness is obtained by bridling our affections.*

O Grosphus, he that is caught in the wide Ægean sea, when a black tempest hath obscured the noon,

Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent

Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace,

Otium Medi pharetra decori,

Grosphe, non geminis, neque pura ve-
nale, nec aure.

5

Non enim gazæ, neque consularis

Summovet lictor miseros tumultus

Mentis, et curas laqueata circum

Tecta volantes.

10

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum

Splendet in mensa tenui salinum ;

Nec leves soinnos timor aut cupido

Sordidus aufert.

15

Quid brevi fortés jaculamur ævo

Multa ? quid terras alio calentes

Sole mutamus ? patriæ quis exul

Se quoque fugit ?

20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves

Cura ; nec turmas equitum relinquit,

Ociō cervis, & agente nimbos

Ociō Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus, quod ultra e⁹

25

Oderit curare, et amara (a) lento

Temperet risu. nihil est ab omni

Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem :

Longa Tithonum minuit senectus :

30

Et mihi forsar tibi quod negarit (b),

Porriget hora.

Te greges centum, Siculæque circum

35

Mugunt vaccæ ; tibi tollit hinnitum

Apta quadrigis equa ; te bis Afro

Murice tintæ

Vestiunt lanæ : mihi parva rura, et

Spiritum Graæ tenuem Camenæ

Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum

Spernere vulgus.

40

(a) Et amara leni. *Bent.*

(b) Tibi quod negavit.

moon, and not a star appears for the mariners to regulate their course by, supplicates the Gods for ease ; for ease, Thrace furious in war ; for ease, the Mede with quiver graceful, neither purchasable by jewels, nor by purple, nor by gold. For neither regal treasures, nor the consul's officer can remove the wretched tumults of the mind, nor cares that hover about the splendid cielings *of the great*. That man lives happily on a 'tittle who can view with pleasure the *old-fashioned* family faint-cellars on his frugal board ; neither anxiety nor sordid avarice robs him of gentle sleeps. Why do we, whose vigour is so transitory, aim at many things ? Why do we change *our own* for climates heated by another sun ? Who, ever, by becoming an exile from his country, likewise escaped from himself ? Consuming care boards *even* brazen-beaked ships ; nor does it quit the troops of *warfsmen*, for it is more fleet than the *sails*, more fleet than the storm-driving east *wind*. A mind that is cheerful in its present *state* will disdain to be solicitous any farther, and can correct the bitters *of life* with an ingenuous smile. Nothing *on earth* is completely blest. A premature death carried off the celebrated Achilles : a protracted old age wore down Tithonus ; and time perhaps may extend to me what it shall deny to you. Around you a hundred flocks *bleat*, and Sicilian heifers low ; for your use the mare, fit for the harness, neighs ; wool, doubly dipt in the African *purple* dye, cloathes you ; on me unerring fate hath bestowed a small country estate, and a little genius for the Grecian muse*, and a contempt for the malignity of the vulgar.

* Horace being the first who brought **Lyric poetry** to any degree of perfection amongst the Romans.

C A R M E N X V I I .
A D M A E C E N A T : E M.

Mæcenatem perpetua febre laborantem consolatur, eiq; se negat fore superstitem.

CUR me querelis exanimas tuis?
Nec Diis amicum est, nec mihi, te prius
Obire, Mæcenas, mearum
Grande decus columenque rerum.
Ah, te meæ si partem animæ rapit 5
Maturior vis, quid moror altera,
Nec carus æque, nec superstes
Integer? ille dies utramque
Ducet ruinam: non ego perfidum
Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus,
Utcunque præcedes, supremus n
Carpere iter comites parati
Me nec Chimære spiritus igneæ,
Nec, si resurgat centimanus Gyas (*a*)
Divellet unquam: sic potenti 10
Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.
Seu Libra, seu me Scorpius aspicit
Formidolosus, pars violentior
Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus
Hesperiæ Capricornus undæ: 15
Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
Consentit astruim. te Jovis impio
Tutela Saturno refulgens
Eripuit, volucrisque (*b*) fati
Tardavit alas; cum populus frequens 20
Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum:
Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus iustum
Dextra levasset, Mercurialium
Custos virorum, reddere viëtimas
Ædemque votivam memento: 25
Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

(*a*) Centimanus Gyges.(*b*) Volucresque fati.



O D E XVII.

To MÆCENAS.

He comforts Mæcenas labouring under a perpetual fever, and denies that he can possibly survive him.

WHY do you kill me with your complaints ? 'tis ne ther agreeable to the Gods, nor to me, that you should depart first, O Mæcenas, thou grand ornament and support of my affairs. Alas ! if an untimely blow hurry away you, a part of my foul, why do I, the other moiety remain, my value lost, nor any longer whole ? That *fatal day* shall bring destruction on us both. I have by no means taken a false oath : we will go, we will go, wh never you shall lead the way prepared to be fellow-travellers in the last journey. *As or m:*,—neither t e breath of the fiery Chimæra nor the hundred-handed Gyas, was he to rise again, shall ever tear me from you : such is the will of powerful Justice and of the Fates. Whether Libra, or malignant Scorpio had the ascendant at my natal hour, or Capricorn the tyrant of the western wave, our horoscopes agree in a wonderful manner. Thee the benign protection of Jupiter, shining with friendly aspect, rescued from the baleful influence of impious Saturn*, and retarded the wings of precipitate destiny, at the time the crowded people, in resounding applause, thrice hailed you in the theatre : me, the trunk of a tree falling upon my skull, would have dispatched, had not Faunus †, the protector of men of genius, with his right hand warded off the blow. Be you mindful to pay the victims and the votive temple ; I will sacrifice an humble lamb.

* In ast'ology, he is always esteemed unlucky, unless corrected by the Trine of Jupiter; and supposed to incline persons born under him to vice and wickedness.

† Or Pan.



C A R M E N X V I I I .

Romanorum luxum et avaritiam insectatur.

NON ebur, neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar :
Non trabes Hymettiae (*a*)
Premunt columnas ultima recifas (*b*)
Africa : neque Attali
Ignotus heres regiam occupavi :
Nec Laconicas mihi
Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ :
At fides, et ingeni
Benigna vena est ; pauperemque dives
Me petit : nihil supra
Deos lacefso, nec potentem a nūcum
Largiora flagito,
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.
Truditur dies die,
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ :
Tu secanda marmora
Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulcri
Immemor, struis domos ;
Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges
Summoveare litora,
Parum locuples cōtinente ripa.
Quid, quod u^fque proximos
Revallis agri terminos, & ultra
Limites clientium
Salis avarus ? pellitur paternos
In sinu serens Deos
Et uxor et vir, sordidosque natos.
Nulla certior tamen
Rapacis Orci (*c*) sede destinata
Aula divitem manet
Herum. quid ultra tendis ? æqua tellus
Pauperi recluditur,
Regumque pueris : nec fratelles Orci

(*a*) Trabes Hymettias. *Gale.* (*b*) Ultima recifæ. *Gale.*
(*c*) Orci fine destinata.

O D E XVIII.

He inveighs against the Roman luxury and covetousness.

NOR ivory, nor gilded arch, makes a figure in my house : no Hymettian beams rest upon pillars cut out of the extreme parts of Africa ; nor, a pretended heir, have I possessed myself of the palace of Attalus : nor do ladies, *my* dependants, spin Laconian purple for my use. But honour, and a liberal vein of genius, are *mine* and the man of fortune makes his court to me, who am but poor. I importune the Gods no farther, nor so I require of my friend in power a day longer enjoy' ants, sufficiently happy with my cabin farm alone. Day is driven on by day, and the new moons hasten to their wain. You put out marble to b newn, *tho'* with one foot in the grave, and, unmindful of a sepulchre, are building houses ; and are busy to extend the shore of the sea, that beats with violence at Baiæ, not rich enough while restrained to the limits of land. Why is it, that, thro' avarice, you even remove the landmark of your neighbour's ground, and trespass beyond the bounds of your clients ? and wife and husband are turn'd out, bearing in their bosom their household Gods, and their poor-looking children. Nevertheless, no court more certainly awaits its wealthy lord, than the destin'd seat of rapacious Pluto. Why do you go on ? The impartial earth is open to the poor, as well as to the sons of kings ; nor



Callidum Promethea

35

Revexit (*a*), auro captus. hic superbum
Tantulum atque Tantali

Genus coercet : hic levare functum
Pauperem laboribus,
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.

40

C A R M E N XIX.

In BACCHUM.

DITHYRAMEUS.

Sibi fas esse Bacchi laudes, ut ejus numine pleno & concitato canere.

BACCHUM in remotis carmin i rupibus
V di docentem, (credite, ; osteri)
Nymphasque discentes, & auris
Capripedum Satyrorum ac tas.

II

Evoe ! recenti mens trepidat metu,
Plenoque Baechi pectore turbidum
Lætatur, evoe ! parce, Liber,

Parce, gravi metuende thyrso.

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyadas,
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes
Cantare rivos, atque truncis

IC

Lapfa cavis iterare mella :

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
Stellis honorem, tectaque Panthei
Disjecta non leni (*b*) ruina,
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi,

15

Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum :
Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
Nodo coerces viperino

Bistonidum fine fraude crines.

20

Tu, cum parentis regna per arduum
Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
Rhœcum retorsisti leonis
Unguisbus, horribilique mala :

(*a*) Revinxit aura captus. (*b*) Non levius ruina:

Quan-



In the life-guard *ferryman* of hell, bribed with gold, re- onducted the artful Prometheus : he confines proud Tantalus, and the race of Tantalus : he condescends, whether invoked or not, to relieve the poor freed from their labours.

O D E XIX.

On B A C C H U S.

DITHYRAMBIC, or DRINKING SONG.

That it was his duty to celebrate the praises of Bacchus, as being full of, and roused and animated by, his divinity.

I Saw Bacchus (believe it, posterity,) dictating verses amongst the remote rocks, and the nymphs learning them, and the attentive ears of the goat-footed saty . * Evoe ! (*hu za*) my mind trembles with recent dread, and my soul, being replete with Bacchus, has a tumultuous joy Evoe ! spare me Bacchus, spare me, thou that art formidable for thy dreadful + Thrysus. It is given me to sing the wanton Bacchanalian priestess, and the fountain of wine, and rivulets flowing with milk, and to re-iterate the honies distilling from hollow trunks, It is granted me likewise to celebrate the honour added to their constellations by your happy spouse †, and the palace of Peithus, demolished with hideous ruin, and the perdition of Thracian Lycurgus. You command the rivers, you the barbarian sea : you, moist *with wine*, in selected mountains, bind the hair of your Thracian priestesses with a knot of vipers without hurt. You, when the impious band of giants scaled the realms of father Jupiter, thro' the sky repelled, Rhœcus, with the paws and horrible jaw, of the lion-shape you had assumed. Tho' re-

* An interjection used by the priestesses of Bacchus on his festival, which cannot be literally translated

+ A spear, round the shaft of which ivy and vine leaves were twined - † Ariadne.



(106)

Quanquam, choreis aptior et jocis
Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus
 Pugnæ ferebaris; sed idem
 Pacis eras mediisque belli.
Te vidi insens Cereris aureo
Cornu decorum, leniter atterens
Caudam; et recendentis trilingui
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

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C A R M E N XX.**A D M Æ C E N A T E M.***Æternam sibi ex suis carminibus famam pollicetur. 5*

NON usitata nec (*a*) tenui ferar
 Penna biformis per liquidum æthera
 Vates; neque in terris morabor
 Longius; invidiaque maior
Urbes relinquam. non ego, pauperum
Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas
 Dilecte, Mæcenas, obibo,
 Nec Stygia cohíbebor unda.
Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
 Pelles; et album mutor in alitem
 Superne (*b*); nascunturque leves
 Per digitos humerosque plumæ.
Jam, Dædaleo ocior (*c*) Icaro,
 Visam gementis litora Bosphori,
 Syrtesque Gætulas, canorus
 Ales, Hyperboreosque campos.
Me Colchus, et, qui dissimulat metum
 Marsæ cohortis, Dacus, et ultimi
 Noscent Geloni: me peritus
 Discet Iber, Rhodaniique potor.
Absint inani funere næniæ,
 Luætusque turpes, et querimoniae:
 Compescere clamorem, ac sepulcri
 Mitte supervacuos honores.

15

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(*a*) Non tenui ferar. (*b*) Superna. (*c*) Dædaleo tutior
 Icaro. *Bentl.*

þ ted to be better adapted for dances, and jokes, and play, you were accounted insufficient for fight ; yet *it then appeared* you had the same common talent for peace and war. Thee, ornamented with thy golden horn, Cerberus innocently gaze l at, gently wagging his tail, and, with his triple tongue, licked your feet and legs as you returned.

O D E XX.

To M Æ C E N A S.

He promises himself eternal fame from his verses.

I, A two formed poet, will be conveyed thro' the liquid air with no vulgar nor humble wing : nor will I loiter upon earth any longer ; and, superior to envy, will I quit cities: Not I, even I, whom *my rival's* stile the blood of low parents, my dear Mæcenas, shall di : nor will I be restrained by the Stygian wave. At this instant, a rou *.. ..* in settles upon my ancles, and *all* upwards I am transform'd into a white bird*, and the downy *'* age arises over my fingers and shou- ders. Now, having become a melodious bird, more expeditious than the Dædalean Icarus, I will visit the shores of the murmuring Bosphorus, and the Getulian Syrtes, and the Hyperborean plains. Me, the Col- chan, and the Dacian, who pretend not to fear the Marsian cohorts and the remotest Gelonians, shall know : the learned Spaniard shall study, and he that drinks the waters of the Rhone. Let there be no dirges, or shameful lamentation, or bewailings at my only seeming funeral : suppress your crying, and for- bear the superfluous honours of a sepulchre.

* The poets allegorically represented themselves as transformed into swans.

Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M
L I B E R III.

C A R M E N I.

Felicitatem in honoribus ac divitiis positam non esse.

O D I profanum vulgus, et arceo.
Favete linguis : carmina non prius
Audita Musarum sacerdos
Virginibus puerisque canto.
Regum timendorum in proprios greges,
Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, 5
Clari Giganteo triumpho,
Cuncta supercilie moventis.
Est (*a*) ut viro vir latius ordinet
Arbusta fulcis ; hic generosior
Descendat in campum petitor;
Moribus hic, meliorque fama
Contendat ; illi turba clientium
Sit major ; æque lege necessitas

5

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(*a*) Esto ut viro. *Bentl.*

Sortitur

T H E
T H I R D B O O K
O F T H E
O D E S
O F
H O R A C E.

C D E I.

I vat happiness consists not in honours and riches.

I Abominate the uninitiated vulgar, and drive them off. Give a religious attention : I, the priest of the Muses, sing to virgins and boysverses not heard before. The dominion of dread sovereigns is *only* over their own subjects*, that of Jupiter, glorious for his conquest over the giants, who shakes all nature with his nod, *is* over sovereigns themselves. It happens that one man plants trees, in regular rows, to a greater extent than another : this man comes down into the Campus *Martius* as a candidate of a better family, while another vies with him for morals and a better reputation ; a third has a superior number of dependants ; but death, by the impartial law of *nature*

* Literally flocks. Homer is fond of terming kings shepherds of the people. Thus the true God entitles himself the shepherd of his people, and them the sheep of his pasture : the expression therefore is not too low for the pomp of the strophe, agreeable to the charge of a late ingenious editor of our author.

Sortitur insignes et imos :

Omne capax movet urna nomen.

Districtus ensis cui super impia

Cervice pendet, non Siculæ dapes

Dulcem elaborabunt saporem ;

Non avium citharæque cantus

Somnum reducent. somnus agrestium

Lenis virorum non humiles domos

Fastidit, umbrosamque ripam,

Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Desiderantein quod satis est, neque

Tumultuosum solicitat mare,

Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis

Impetus, aut orientis Hœdi ;

Non verberatæ grandine vineæ,

Fundusque mendax ; arbore nunc aquas

Culpante, nunc torrentia agros

Sidera, nunc hiemes iniq'um

Contracta pisces æquora sentir t.

Jactis in altum molibus : hu . frequens

Cæmenta demittit redemptor

Cum famulis, dominusque terræ

Fastidiosus : sed timor et minæ

Scandunt eodem quo dominus : neque

Decedit a rata triremi, et

Post equitem sedet atra cura.

Quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis,

Nec purpuraru. a fidere clarior

Delenit usus, nec Falerna

Vitis, Achæmeniumque costum ;

Cur invidendis postibus, et novo

Sublime ritu moliar atrium ?

Cur valle permutem Sabina

Divitias operosiores (a) ?

(a) Divitias onerosiores. *Benth.*

is dotted both the conspicuous and obscure ; the capacious urn keeps every name in motion. Sicilian dainties will not force a delicious relish * to that man, over whose nuptious neck the naked sword impends : the songs of birds or the lyre will not restore his sleep. Sleep disdains not the humble cottages and shady bank of peasants, he *disdains* not Tempe, fann'd by Zephyrs. Him who desires *but* a competency, neither the tempestuous sea renders anxious, nor the malign violence of Arcturus setting, or of the rising kid ; not his vineyard beaten down with hail, and a deceitful farm, his plantations at one season blaming the rains, at another, *the influence* of the constellations parching the grounds, at another, severe winters *disturb him*. The fishes perceive the seas contracted by the vast foundations that have been laid into the deep ; hith'-r nume-

undertakers, with their men, and lords disdaining of the land, send down mortar : but anxiety, and the threats of confi-^{de}, ascend by the same way as the possessor, nor oes loomy care depart from the brazen-beaked salley, and she mount behind the horsemen. Seeing then neither the Phrygian marble, nor the use of purple more dazzling than the sun †, nor the Falernian vine, nor the Persian perfume, composes a troubled mind ; why should I set about a lofty edifice with envy-exciting columns, and in the modern taste ? Why should I exchange my Sabine vale for wealth, that is attended with more trouble ?

* Alluding to the story of Damocles.

† It is presumed that commentators upon this passage might have succeeded better had they remembered Seneca's expression, *clarum mundi finus*, speaking of the sun. The sun, in many languages, is frequently and emphatically termed the star. Clarior, here rendered dazzling, refers not all to the colour of purple, but only to the use of it as a badge of dignity and office.

C A R M E N II.

A D A M I C O S.

Bellicam fortitudinem, probitatem, et arcani fidem commendat.

A NGUSTAM, amici, pauperiem pati
 Robustus acri militia puer
 Condiscat ; et Parthos feroces
 Vexet eques metuendus hasta ;
 Vitamque sub dio, et trepidis agat
 In rebus : illum ex mœnibus hosticis
 Matrona bellantis tyranni
 Prospiciens, et adulta virgo
Suspiraret Eheu ! ne ruditis agminum
 Sponsus aceffat regius asperuin
 Taetu leonem, quem cruenta
 Per medias rapit ira cædes ,
 Dulce et decorum est pro patia mori :
 Mors et fugacem persequitur (*a*) virum ;
 Nec parcit imbellis juventæ
 Poplitibus, timidoque tergo.
 Virtus, repulsæ (*b*) nescia sordidæ,
 Intaminatis fulget honoribus ;
 Nec sumit aut ponit secures
 Arbitrio popularis auræ.
 Virtus, recludens immeritis mori
 Cœlum, negata tenta iter via ;
 Cœtusque vulgares, et udam
 Spernit humum fugiente penna.
 Est et fideli tuta silentio
 Merces : vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
 Vulgarit arcanae, sub iisdem
 Sit trabibus, fragilemque mecum
 Solvat phaselum saepe Diespiter
 Neglectus incesto addidit integrum :
 Raro antecedentem scelestum
 Deseruit pede poena clauuo.

(*a*) Fugacem prosequitur virum. Consequitur virum. *Bentl.*
 (*b*) Nescia sordidæ, incontam natis fulget.

O D E II.

To his F R I E N D S.

He prays military bravery, probity, and fidelity in the keeping of a secret.

LET the robust youth, my friends, learn to endure pinching want in the active exercise of arms, and and an expert horseman, dreadful for his spear, let him harrass the fierce Parthians ; and let him lead a life exposed to the open air, and in a familiarity with dangers. Him, the consort and marriageable virgin-daughter of some warring tyrant, viewing from the hostile walls, may sigh—alas ! lest the royal husband, unacquainted with the state of the battle, shou'd provoke by a touch this terrible lion, whom rage hurries thro' the midst of slaughter*. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country : death even pursues the man that flies from him : no less he spare the trembling knees of effeminated you , or the coward back. Virtue, unknowing of base repuln †, shines with immaculate honours ; nor does she assume or lay aside the ensigns of dignity, at the *capricious* veering of popular air. Virtue throwing open heaven to those who deserve not to die, directs her progress thro' paths of difficulty, and spurns with a rapid wing groveling crouds, and the slabby earth. There is likewise a sure reward for faithful silence. I will prohibit that man, who shall divulge the sacred rites of ‡ mysterious Ceres, from being under the same roof with me, or from setting sail with me in the same precarious vessel : for Jupiter, when he is slighted, often joins a good man *in the same fate* with a bad one. It is seldom that punishment, tho' lame of foot, hath failed to overtake a villain.

* Which he spreads wherever he goes.

+ Virtue, as independent of factions and parties, can suffer no diminution of its native honours by popular caprice. Cato's virtues are here supposed to be alluded to, and how did they

Thro' the dark cloud of ills that cover'd him,

Break out, and burn with more triumphant brightness !

‡ The Eleusinian mysteries, so named from Eleusis, in Attica, where they were celebrated.

C A R M E N III.

*Augustum, ne sedem imperii Trojam transferat, clam de-
bortatur.*

JUSTUM, et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solidam, neque Auster
Dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ,
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus :
Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Hac arte Pollux. et vagus Hercules
Innoxus, (*a*) arces attigit igneas :
Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpureo bibit ore nectar.
Hac te merentem, Bacche pat. tuæ
Vexere tigres, indocili jugum
Collo trahentes : hac Quirinus
Martis (*b*) equis Acheronta fugit ;

Gratum elocuta confilantibus
Junone Divis : Ilion, Ilion
Fatalis incestusque judex,

Et mulier peregrina vertit

In pulverem, ex quo destituit Deos
Mercede paæta Leomedon, mihi
Castæque damnatum (*c*) Minervæ,

Cum populo et duce fraudulentio.

Jam nec Lacænæ splendet adulteræ
Famosus hospes ; nec Priami domus
Perjura pugnaces Achivos

Hectoreis opibus refringit ;

Nostrisque ductum seditionibus

Bellum resedit. protinus et graves

Iras, et invisum nepotem,

Troica quem peperit facerdos,

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(*a*) Innifus, arces attigit. Ennifus arces. *Bentl.* (*b*) Pa-
is equis. *Barthius.* (*c*) Damnatum Minervæ. *Bentl.*



O D E III.

He privately dissuades Augustus from any thoughts of transferring the seat of empire to Troy.

NOT the rage of the people pressing to hurtful measures, not the aspect of a threatening tyrant, can shake from his settled purpose the man that is just and determined in his resolution ; nor can the south-wind, that tumultuous ruler of the restless Adriatic, nor can the mighty hand of thundering Jupiter : if a crushed world should fall in upon him, the ruins would strike him undisinay'd. By this means Pollux, by this the wandering Hercules, arrived at the starry citadels : amor si whom Augustus hath not taken his place, and quaffs n star with impurpled lips. Thee, O rather Bacchus, rier torious for this *virtue*, thy tyger carried, drawing the yoke with indocile neck ; by this Romulus escaped Acheron (*death*) on the horses of Mars. Juno spoke what the Gods in *full council* approved : “ Troy, Troy, a fatal and lewd judge*, and a foreign woman †, have reduced to ashes, condemn'd, together with its inhabitants and fraudulent prince, to me and the chaste Minerva, ever since Laomedon disappointed the Gods ‡ of the stipulated reward. Now neither the infamous guest of the Lacedemonian adulteress shines *any more* ; nor does Priam's perjur'd family break the warlike Grecians by the aid of Hector ; and that war, spun out to *such a length* by our factions, hath sunk to peace. Henceforth, therefore, I will give up to Mars both my bitter resentment and my detested grandson, whom the Trojan priestess

* Alluding to the judgment of Paris.

† Helen.

‡ Apollo and Neptune, for building the walls of Troy. The origin of the fable is supposed to have been, his borrowing money out of the temples of those two Gods, which he never returned.



- Marti redonabo. illum ego lucidas
Inire fedes, ducere (*a*) nectaris
Succos, et ascribi quietis
Ordinibus patiar Deorum. 35
- Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion
Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules
In parte regnanto beati ;
Dum Priami Paradisque busto 40
- Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ
Celent inultæ ; stet Capitolium
Fulgens, triumphatisque possit
Roma ferox dare jura Medis.
- Horrenda late nomen in ultimas
Extendat oras, qua medius liquor 45
Secernit Europen ab Afro,
Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus :
- Aurum irreperatum, et sic melius fit m
Cum terra celat, spernere fortior 50
- Quam cogere humanos in uas
Omne sacrum rapiente d'extra.
Quicunque (*b*) mundo termi ius obstitit,
Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens
- Qua parte debacchentur ignes,
Qua nebulæ pluviique rores. 55
Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus
Hac lege dico ; ne nimium pii,
Rebusque fidentes, avitæ
Tecta velint reparare Trojæ.
- Trojæ renascens alite lugubri
Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
Ducente viætrices catervas
Conjuge me Jovis et sorore. 60
- Ter si resurgat murus aheneus,
Auctore (*c*) Phœbo ; ter peleat meis 65
Excisus Argivis ; ter uxor
Capta virum puerosque ploret.

(*a*) Discere nectaris succos
Quicunque mundo. Bentl.

(*b*) Quicunque mundi testimoni
(*c*) Auctore Phœbo. Structore

bore*. Him wil' I suffer to enter the bright regions,
to drink the juice of nectar, and to be enroiled amongst
the peaceful orders of Gods. As long as the extensive
sea rages between the Troy and Rome, let them whilst
exiles reign happy in any other part of the world: as
long as cattle trample upon the busts of Friam and Pa-
ris, and wild beasts conceal their young ones with im-
punity, may the Capitol remain in splendor, and may
brave Rome give law to the conquer'd Medes. Trem-
endous let her extend her name abroad to the ex-
tremest boundaries of the earth, where the interlocated
ocean separates Europe from Africa, where the swol-
len Nile waters the plains; deriving more bravery
from the contempt of gold as yet undiscovered, and so
beit situated whilst hid in the earth, than from forcing
it out for the uses of mankind, with a hand ready to
make depredations on every thing that is sacred. What-
ever end of the vor. t has made resistance, that let her
reach with her arm., oyfully alert to visit even that
part where fiery heats rag madding, that where clouds
and rains & storm with uninoderated fury. But I pro-
nounce this fate to the warlike Romans, on this con-
ditio; ; that, neither thro' an excess of piety, nor of
confidence in their power, they become inclined to re-
iild the houses of their ancestors' Troy.

The state of Troy reviving under unlucky auspices, shall be revisited with lamentable destruction, while I, the wife and sister of Jupiter, lead on the victorious bands. Thrice, if a brazen wall should arise by the means of its founder Phœbus, thrice shou'd it fall demolished by my Græcians; thrice shou'd the captive wife bewail her husband and her children slain. These themes ill

* Romulus, the founder of the Roman state, was grandson to Juno by her son Mars, but detested by the goddess on account of his Trojan mother. This spirited speech strongly sets forth the resentment of a slighted woman, whom the miseries of a ten years war of half the world, and the destruction of Troy, had not appeased.

A periphrasis beautifully expressive of the torrid and frigid zone, which the ancients thought not inhabitable, on account of the intolerable extremity of their respective temperatures.

Non hæc jocofæ conveniunt lyræ :
Quo Musa tendis ? define per vicax
Referre sermones Deorum, et
Magna modis tenuare parvis.

79

C A R M E N IV.**A D C A L L I O P E N.**

*I*is, qui in *Deorum* tutela sunt, bene omnia cedere.

DESCENDE cœlo, et dic age tibia
Regina longum Calliope melos ;
Seu voce nunc mavis acuta,
Seu fidibus, citharave Phœbi.

5

Auditis ? an me ludit amabilis
Infania ? audire, et videor (*a*) pios
Errare per lucos, amœnæ
Quos et aquæ subeunt, et auræ.

Me faulofæ Vulture in Appulo,
Altricis (*b*) extra limen (*c*) f. pul. æ,
Ludo fatigatumque somno,
Fronde nova puerum plumbes

10

Texere: mirum quod foret omnibus,
Quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontiæ,
Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum
Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti ;
Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra
Lauroque, collataque myrto,
Non sine Diis animosus infans.

15

Vester, Camenæ, vester in arduos
Tollor Sabinos ; seu mihi frigidum
Prænesti, seu Tibur supinum,
Seu liquidæ placuere Baiæ.

20

Vestrīs amicum fontibus et choris,
Non me Philippis versa acies retro,
Devota non extinxit arbos,
Nec Sicula Palinurus unda.

25

Utcunque mecum vos eritis ; libens
Infariantem navita Bosphorum

30

(*a*) Et videor piorum. *Anon.*
(*c*) Limina sedulæ. *Bentl.*

(*b*) Nutricis extra limen

Tentatio,

suit the merry lyre: Whither, Muse, are you going? — Cease, impudent to relate the language of the Gods, and to debase things of such grandeur by your trifling measures.

O D E IV.

To C A L L I O P E.

That every thing goes well with those who are under the protection of the Gods.

DESCEND from heaven, O queen Calliope, and come sing with your pipe a lengthen'd strain; or, if you had now rather, with your clear voice, or on the harp or lute of Phœbus. Do ye hear? or does a pleasing phrenzy delude me? I seem to hear her, and to expatiate with her along the hallowed groves, thro' which pleasant rivulets and gales make their way.— Me, when a child, and fatigued with play. 'n sleep the woodland dove, famous in story, cover'd with green leaves in the Apulian mountain Vultur, just without the limits of plentiful Apulia; so that it was matter of wonder to all that inhabit the nest * of lofty Acherontia, the Bantine forests, and the rich soil of low Ferentum, how I could sleep with my person secure from deadly vipers and ravenous bears; how I cou'd be cover'd with sacred laurel and myrtle heaped together, *never considering me as* a child not so animated without divine assistance. Yours, O ye Muses, wholly yours, whether I am elevated to the Sabine heights; or whether the cool Prænestine, or the sloping Tibur, or the watry Baiæ, have engaged me. Me, who am attached to your fountains and choral sports, not the army put to flight at Philippi, nor the execrable tree, nor Palinurus † in the Sicilian sea, have destroy'd. Whilst you shall be with me, with pleasure will I, a sailor, dare the raging Bosphorus, or,

* Acherontia was situated on the summit of a mountain, like a nest in a tree.

† A promontory, so called from a pilot to Æneas, who was lost there.



- Tentabo, et arentes arenas
Litoris Affyrii viator.**
- Vifam Britannos hospitibus feros,
Et lætum equino sanguine Concursum :**
- 35
- Vifam pharetratos Gelonos,
Et Scythicum inviolatus amnem.**
- Vos Cæfarem altum, militia simul
Fessas (a) cohortes (b) abdidit oppidis,
Finire quærentem labores
Pierio recreatis antro.**
- 40
- Vos lene confilium et datis, et dato
Gaudetis almæ. scimus ut impios
Titanas, immanemque turmam
Fulmine sustulerit (c) caduco,**
- 45
- Qui terram inertem, qui mare temperat
Ventosum, et (d) urbes, regnaque tristia,
Divoque mortalesque turbas
Inperio regit unus æquo.**
- Magnum illa terrorem intulerat Jovi
Fidens juventus horrida brachiis,
Fratresque tendentes opaco
Pelion imposuisse Olympo.**
- 50
- Sed quid Typhœus, et validus Mimas,
Aut quid minaci Porphyryion statu,
Quid Rhœcus, evulsisque truncis
Enceladus jaculator audax,**
- 5
- Contra sonantem Palladis ægida
Possent ruentes ? hinc avidus stetit
Vulcanus, hinc matrona Juno, et
Nunquam humeris positurus arcum,**
- 60
- Qui rore puro Castaliæ lavit
Crines solutos, qui Lyciæ tenet
Dumeta, natalemque silvam,
Delius et Patareus Apollo.**
- Vis confili expers mole ruit sua :
Vim temperatam Dii quoque provehunt
In majus : idem odere vires
Omne nefas animo moventes.**
- 65

(a) Fessas cohortes. *Lamb.*
(c) Sustulerit cornuco. *Bentl.*

(b) Cohortes reddidit oppidis.
(d) Et umbras regnaque. *Bentl.*

a traveller, the burning sands of the Assyrian shore : I will visit the Britons inhuman to strangers, and Cœcanus, delighted *with drinking* the blood of horses . I will visit the quiver'd Geloni, and the Scythian river *Tanais*, without a hurt. You entertain'd the sublime Cæsar, studious to put an end to his toils, in the Persian grotto, soon as he had distributed in towns his troops, wearied by campaigning: you administer *to him* moderate counsels, and, gracious, rejoice at them when administered. We are aware how he, who rules the inactive earth and the stormy main, the cities also and the dreary *infernal* domains, and alone governs with a righteous sway, both Gods and the human multitude ; *how* he took off the impious Titans, and the gigantic troop by his falling thunderbolts. That horrid youth, truffing to the *strength* of their arms, and the brethren proceeding to place Pelion upon the shady Olympus, had brought dread *even* upon Jupiter. But what cou'd Typhæus, and the strong Mimas, or what Porphyryion with his menacing stature ; what Rhæcus, and Enceladus, a fierce darter with trees, *er* *tire* *uptorn*, avail, *tho'* rushing *with all their fury* against the resounding shield of Pallas ? At one part stood the eager Vulcan, at another the matron Juno, and he, who is ever desirous to lay aside his bow from his shoulders, Apollo, *the God* of Delos and Patara, who bathes his flowing hair in the pure water of Castalia, and possesses the groves of Lycia and his native wood. Force, void of conduct, falls by its own weight : moreover, the Gods promote discreet force to farther advantage ; but the same *beings* detest forces that meditate every kind of impiety. The hundred handed Gyas is an evidence

Testis mearum centimanus Gyas
Sententiarum notus, et integræ
Tentator Orion Dianæ,
 Virginea domitus sagitta.

70

Injecta monstris Terra dolet suis,
Mœretque partus fulmine luridum
 Missos ad Orcum : nec peredit
 Impositam celer ignis Ætnam :
Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur
Relinquit ales, nequitiæ additus
 Custos : amatorem trecentæ
 Pirithoum cohibent catenæ.

75

80

C A R M E N V.

*Augustum laudat, qui armorum suorum metu Britannos,
maxime vero Parthos subegisset.*

CŒLO tonantem credidimus-Jovem
Regnare : præsens Divus habebitur
Augustus, abjectis Britannis
 Imperio, gravibusque Persis.

5

Milesne Craffi conjuge barbara
Turpis maritus vixit ? et hostium
 (Proh curia, inversique mores !)
 Confenuit sacerorum in (*a*) armis
Sub rege Medo Marsus et Appulus,
Anciliorum, nominis et togæ
 Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,
 Incolumi Jove et urbe Roma ?

10

Hoc caverat mens provida Reguli
Dissentientis conditionibus
 Fœdis, et exemplo trahenti
 Perniciem veniens in ævum,
Si non periret immiserabilis
Captiva pubes. Signa ego Punicis
 Affixa delubris, et arma
 Militibus sine cæde, dixit,
Derepta vidi : vidi ego civium
Retorta tergo brachia libero,

15

20



dence of *the Justin's* of my sentiments, and Orion, the tempter of the spotless Diana, destroy'd by a virgin dart. The earth heaped over her own monster-griev'd and laments her offspring sent to dismal hell by a thunder-bolt ; nor does the active fire consume Ætna, that is placed over it, nor does the vultur desert the liver of incontinent Tityus, being stationed there as an avenger of his baseness ; and three hundred chains confine the * amorous Pirithous.

O D E V.

He praises Augustus, who, by the terror of his arms, had subdued the Britons, but more especially because he had subdued the Parthians.

WE have believed that the thundering Jupiter has dominion in the heavens : Augustus shall be esteemed a present deity, the Britons and terrible Parthians being added to the *Roman* empire. What ! has any soldier of Crassus lived an infamous husband with a barbarian wife ? And has (O the corrupted senate and inverted morals of the times !) the Marsian and Apulian, unmindful of the † sacred shields, of the *Roman* name and habit, and of † eternal Vesta, grown old in the camps of hostile fathers-in-law, Jupiter *Capitolinus* and the city being as yet in safety ? The prudent mind of Regulus had provided against this, dissenting from ignominious terms, and a precedent productive of destruction to the succeeding age, if the captive youth was not to perish unpitied. I have beheld, said he, the *Roman* standards affixed to the Carthaginian temples, and their arms taken away from our soldiers without bloodshed. I have beheld the arms of our citizens inverted behind their free-born backs, and the gates of the enemy unshut, and the fields, which were depo-

For being Pluto's rival.

+ allied Ancilia, one of which being sent from heaven, was a token of empire being established at Rome, which, that it might not be distinguished and stolen away, Numa caused eleven more to be forged exactly like it, and to be kept in the temple of Mars.

† Eternal, because a perpetual fire was preserved in her temple by the vestal virgins.



Portasque non clausas, et arva
Marte coli populata nostro.

Furo repensus scilicet acrior
Miles redibit ? flagitio additis
Damnum : neque amissos colores

25

Lana refert medicata fuco ;

Nec vera virtus, cum femel excidit,
Curat reponi deterioribus.

30

Si pugnat extricata densis

Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,

Qui perfidis se credidit hostibus ;
Et Marte Pœnos proteret altero,
Qui lora restrictis lacertis

35

Sensit iners, timuitque mortem.

Hic, (a) unde vitam sumeret (b) inscius,
Pacem duello miscuit ; o pudor !

40

Omagna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italiæ ruinis !

Fertur pudicæ conjugis osculum,

Parvosque natus, ut capitis minor,

A se removisse, et virilem

Torvus humi posuisse vultum ;

Donec labantes consilio Patres

45

Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato,

Interque mœrentes amicos

Egregius properaret exul.

Atqui sciebat quæ sibi barbarus

Tortor pararet : non aliter tamen

50

Dimovit obstantes propinquos,

Et populum redditus morantem,

Qquam si clientum longa negotia,

Dijudicata lite, relinquere, ,

Tendens Venafranos is agros,

55

Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

(a) Hinc, unde vitam sumeret aptius. *B. T. 2*

(b) Vitam sumeret aptius.

pulated by our battles, to be cultivated *a-new*. The soldier, to be sure ransom'd by gold, will return a braver fellow:—No—*you add lots to infamy*; for neither does the wool prepared in the die *ever* resume its lost *native* colour; and genuine valour, when once it has failed, scorns to resume the place of which it was dispossessed thro' cowardice. If the hind, disentangled from the thick-set toils, *ever* fights, *then indeed* shall he be valorous, who has entrusted himself to faithless enemies; and he shall trample the Carthaginians in a second war, who dastardly has felt the thongs with his arms tied behind him, and has been afraid of death. He *thro' cowardice*, knowing no other way to preserve his life, has confounded peace with every act of war. O scandal! O illustrious Carthage, elevated to a higher pitch by Italy's disgraceful downfall!—He (*Regulus*) is reported to have rejected the embrace of his virtuous wife and his little sons, like one degraded, and to have sternly fix'd his manly countenance on the ground, until he, by his unexampled counsel, had confirm'd the wavering senators, and, midst his weeping friends, he hasted away a glorious exile. Notwithstanding he knew what the barbarian executioner was providing for him, yet he push'd his opposing kindred and the populace retarding his return, from him, in no other manner than if (after he had quitted the tedious business of his clients by determining their suit) he was only going to the Venafran plains, or the Lacedemonian Tarentum.



C A R M E R . VI.
A D R O M A N O S.

Religionis contemptum & morum corruptelam maxima Romanis mala intulisse.

D^ELICTA majorum immeritus lues,
Romane, donec templa refeceris
Ædesque labentes Deorum, et
Fœda nigro simulacra sumo.

5

Diis te minorem quod geris, imperas :
Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum.

10

Dii multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperiæ mala luætuosæ.
Jam bis Monæses, et Pacori manus
Non auspicatos contudit impetus
Nostros, et adjecisse prædain-

Torquibus exiguis renidet.

15

Pene occupatam seditionibus
Delevit Urbem Dacus et Æthiops ;
Hic classe formidatus, ille
Missilibus melior sagittis.

Fœcunda culpæ secula nuptias
Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos :
Hoc fonte derivata clades

20

In (a) patriam populumque fluxit.

Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos
Matura virgo, et fingitur (b) artubus
Jam nunc, et incestos amores
De tenero meditatur ungui.

25

Mox juniores quærit adulteros
Inter mariti vina ; neque eligit
Cui donet (c) impermissa raptim
Gaudia, luminibus remotis ;
Sed jussa coram, non sine conscientia
Surgit marito ; seu vocat institor,

30

(a) Inque patres populumque. *Bentl.* (b) Et fingitur artibus.
(c) Intermissa---improvisa.

Seu



O D E VI.

To the R O M A N S.

*That the contempt of religion, and the corruption of morals,
had brought the greatest misfortunes upon the Romans.*

Y
OU shall suffer, O Rome, for the sins of your ancestors, tho' innocent of them, 'till you shall have repair'd the temples and tottering edifices of the Gods, and their statues, that are defiled with footy smoke. You *justly* reign, because you conduct yourself as subordinate to the Gods: to this source refer every undertaking, to this every event. The Gods, because neglected, have inflicted many evils on calamitous Italy. Already has Monæses, and the band of Pacorus, twice repelled our inauspicious attacks, and exults in having added the *Roman* spoils to their inferior collars. The Dacian and Æthiopian have almost demolished the city engaged in civil broils, the one formidable for his fleet, the other more expert for missile arrows. The times, fertile in wickedness, have, in the first place, polluted the marriage state, and *thereby* the issue, and families. From this fountain perdition being derived, has overwhelmed the nation, and people. The virgin, marriageable, delights to be taught the Ionic dances, and at this time even is fashioned in her limbs, and cherishes unchaste desires from her very infancy; for she courts younger debauchees when her husband is in his cups, nor has she any choice to whom she shall privately grant her forbidden pleasures when the lights are removed, but, at the word of command, openly, not without the knowledge of her husband, she will come forth, whether it be a factor



Seu navis Hispanæ magister,
 Dede^{corum} preciosus emptor.
Non his juventus orta parentibus
Infecit æquor sanguine Punico,
 Pyrrhumque, et ingentem cecidit
 Antiochum, Annibale^{mque} dirum : 35
Sed rusticorum mascula militum
Proles, Sabellis docta ligonibus
 Verfare glebas, et severæ
 Matris ad arbitrium recisos 40
Portare fustes ; sol ubi montium
Mutaret umbras, et juga demeret
 Bobus fatigatis, amicum
 Tempus agens abeunte curru.
Damnosa quid non imminuit dies ? 45
Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
 Nos nequiores, mox datus
 Progeniem vitiosiorem.

C A R M E N VII.

A D A S T E R I E N.

Solatur Asterien de mariti absentia solicitam, et ut in ejus fide perseveret hortatur.

QUID fles, Asterie, quem tibi candidi
 Primo restituent vere Favonii,
 Thyna merce beatum,
 Constantis (*a*) juvenem fide
Gygen ? ille Notis actus ad Oricum 5
Post insana Capræ sidera, frigidas
 Noctes non sine multis
 Insomnis lacrymis agit.
Atqui solicitæ nuncius hospitæ,
Suspirare Chloën, et miseram tuis 10
 Dicens ignibus uri,
 Tentat mille vafer modis.
Ut Proœtum mulier perfida credulum
Falsis impulerit criminibus, nimis

(*a*) Constanti juvenem fide.

that calls for her, or the captain of a Spanish ship, the extravagant purchaser of her impurities. Twas not the youth born from parents like these, that tinged the sea with Carthaginian gore, and slew Pyrrhus, and Antiochus the Great, and the terrific Hannibal; but a manly progeny of rustic soldiers, instructed to turn the glebe with Sabine spades, and to carry clubs cut out of the woods at the pleasure of a rigid mother, what time the sun shifted the shadows of the mountains, and took the yokes from the wearied oxen, bringing on the pleasant hour with his retreating chariot. What does not wasting time decay? The age of our fathers, worse than our grandfathers, produced us still more flagitious, us, who are about to produce an offspring more vicious even than ourselves.

O D E VII.

To A S T E R I E.

He comforts Asterie, troubled for the absence of her husband, and exhorts her to persevere in her fidelity to him.

WHY, O Asterie, do you weep for Gyges, a youth of inviolable constancy, whom the kindly Zephyrs shall restore to you with the beginning of the spring, enriched with a Bithynian cargo? Driven as far as Oricum by the southern winds, after the rising of the Goat's tempestuous constellation, he sleepless passes the old nights in abundant weeping for you: but the agent of his anxious landlady flyly tempts him by a thousand methods, informing him that his missess, Chloe, is sighing for him, and burns with your flames. He remonstrates to him how a perfidious woman urged the credulous Proetus, by false accusations,



Casto Bellerophonti

Maturare necem, refert.

Narrat pene datum Pelea Tartaro,
 Magnessam Hippolytum dum fugit abstinentis:
 Et peccare docentes

Fallax (*a*) historias (*b*) monet:

Frustra: nam scopulis furdior Icari
 Voces audit, adhuc integer. at, tibi
 Ne vicinus Enipeus

Plus justo placeat, cave:

Quamvis non aliis flectere equum sciens

Æque conspicitur gramine Martio;

Nec quisquam citus æque

Tusco denatat alveo;

Prima nocte domum claudo: neque in vias

Sub cantu querulæ despice tibiæ

Et te sœpe vocanti

Duram, difficilis mane.

C A R M E N VIII.

AD MÆCENATEM.

Invitat Mæcenatem ad festum domesticum genialiter celebrandum.

MARTIIS cœlebs quid agam Calendis,
 Quid velint flores, et acerra thuris
 Plena, miraris, positusque carbo in
 Cespite vivo,

Docte (*c*) sermones utriusque linguae.

Voveram dulces epulas, et album

Libero caprum, prope funeratus

Arboris iectu.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus

Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit

Amphoræ, fumum bibere institutæ

Consule Tullo.

(*a*) Fallax historias movet.
 (*c*) Docte sermonis utriusque.

(*b*) Pellax historias movet. *Bentl.*

to hasten the death of the overchaste Bellerophon --- He tells how I leus was like to have been given up to the infernal reg ons, while out of temperance he avoided the Magnesian Hippolyte ; and the deceiver quotes histories to him, that are lessons for finning.-- In vain,---for heart whole as yet, he receives his words deafer than the Icarian rocks.---But with regard to you, have a care lest your neighbour Enipeus prove too pleasing. Tho' no other person equally skilful to guide the steed is conspicuous in the course, nor does any one with equal swiftness swim down the Etrurian stream, *yet* secure your house at the very approach of night, nor look down into the streets at the sound of the doleful pipe ; and *still* remain inflexible, however upbraided with insensibility.

O D E VIII.

To MÆCENAS.

He invites Mæcenas to a domestic entertainment, which he was resolved to celebrate joyously.

O Mæcenas, learned in both * languages, you wonder what I, who am a frigle man, have to do on the † Calends of March ; what *these* flowers mean, and the censer replete with frankincense, and the coals laid upon the live turf. I made a vow of a joyous banquet and a white goat to Bacchus, after having been at the point of death by a blow from a ‡ tree. This day, sacred in the revolving year, shall remove the cork fasten'd with pitch from the jar, which as § we to fumigate in the consulship of Tullus.

* Greek and Latin.

† A festival particularly celebrated by married people.

‡ See Ode xiii. Book II.

§ The Romans used to ripen or mellow their wine by fumigation.

**Sume, Mæcenas, cyathos amici
Sospitis centum ; et vigiles lucernas
Profer in lucem : procul omnis est
Clamor et ira.**

15

**Mitte civiles super Urbe curas :
Occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen ;
Medus (*a*) infestus sibi luctuosus
Diffidet armis :
Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ
Cantaber, sera domitus catena :
Jam Scythæ laxo meditantur arcu
Cedere campis.**

20

**Negligens, ne qua populus laboret,
Parce privatus nimium cavere : et
Dona præsentis (*b*) rape latus horæ, atque
Linque severa.**

25

C A R M E N IX.**A D L Y D I A M,***Dialogus Horatii & Lydiæ.***H O R A T I U S.**

DONEC gratus eram tibi,
Nec quisquam potior brachia candidæ
Cervici juvenis dabant ;
Persarum vigui rege beatior.

L Y D I A.

Donec non (*c*) alia magis
Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloen ;
Multi Lydia nominis
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.

5

H O R A T I U S.

Me nunc Thressa Chloe regit,
Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens ;

30

(*a*) Infestis sibi luctuosus, *Heins.*
(*c*) Non allam magis.

(*b*) Cape latus horæ.

Take, my Mæcenas, a hundred glasses *on account of* the safety of yo 'r friend, and continue the wakeful lamps even to day 'light: all clamour and passion be far away. Postpone your political cares with regard to the state: the army of the Dacian Cotison is defeated: the troublesome Mede is quarreling with himself in a horrible *civil* war. The Cantabrian, *our* old enemy on the Spanish coast, is subject to us, *tbo** conquer'd by a long-disputed victory. Now *too* the Scythians are preparing to quit the field with their unbent bows. Neglectful, as a private person, forbear to be too solicitous lest the community in any wise suffer, and joyfully seize the boons of the present hour, and quit serious affairs.

O D E I X.

To L Y D I A.

A dialogue between Horace and Lydia.

H O R A C E.

AS long as I was agreeable to you, nor did any other youth more acceptable fold his arms over your snowy neck, I flourish'd more bleſt than the Persian monarch.

L Y D I A.

As long as you had not a greater flame for any other, nor was Lydia below Chloe *in your affections*, I, Lydia, of distinguished fame, flourished more eminent than the Roman * Ilia.

H O R A C E.

The Cretan Chloe now commands me, ſkilful in sweet modulations, and a mistress of the lyre; for

* *The mother of Romulus.*

whom



(134)

Pro qua non metuam mori,
Si parcant animæ fata superstitioni

L Y D I A.

Me torret face mufua
Thurini Calais filius Ornithi :
Pro quo bis patiar mori,
Si parcant puero fata superstitioni.

15

H O R A T I U S

Quid si prisca redit Venus,
Diductosque jugo cogit aheneo ?
Si flava excutitur Chloe,
Rejectæque patet janua Lydiæ ?

20

L Y D I A.

Quanquam fidere pulchrior
Ille est ; tu levior cortice, et improbo
Iracundior Adria :
Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.

C A R M E N X.

A D L Y C E N.

Ut, posita duricie, aliqua ipsius misericordia capiatur.

E XTREMUM Tanaïm si biberes, Lyce,
Sævo nupta viro ; me tamen asperas
Porrectum (*a*) ante fores objicere incolis
Plorares Aquilonibus.

5

Audis quo strepitu janua, quo nemus
Inter pulchra (*b*) fitum tecta remugiat
Ventis ? (*c*) et positas ut glaciet nives
Puro numine Jupiter ?
Ingratum Veneri pone superbiam,

(*a*) Projectum ante fores. *Bentl.*

(*b*) Inter pulchra satum

(*c*) Sentis, et positas ut glaciet nives
Duro numine Jupiter ? *Bentl.*



whom I would n't dread to die, if the fates would
spare her surviving soul.

L Y D I A.

Calais, the son of the Thurian Ornithus, inflames
me with a mutual fire ; for whom I would twice suffer
death, if the fates would spare my surviving boy.

H O R A C E.

*But what if our former love returns, and unites by
a brazen (*indissoluble*) yoke us now separated ? What if
Chloe with her golden locks be shook off, and the
door of the repudiated Lydia again open to me ?*

L Y D I A.

Tho' he is brighter than a star, you of nore le-
vity than a cork, and more passionate than the bluster-
ing Adriatic ; with you I shou'd love to live, with
you I wou'd chearfully die.

O D E X.

To L Y C E.

*That laying aside the hardness of her heart, she would
take some pity of him.*

O Lyce, had you * drank from t' e remote Tanais,
in a state of marriage with some barbarian, yet
you might be sorry to expose me prostrated before your
obdurate doors, to those inhabitants the north winds.
Do you hear with what a noise your gate, with what a
noise the grove planted about your elegant buildings
rebellows to the winds ? And how Jupiter glazes the
settled snow with his pure influence ? Lay aside disdain
offensive , Venus, lest your † rope should run back-

* If you had been an inhabitant of Scythia, of which Tanais is
river.

Alluding to wheels and pulleys, where, if you once let go your
bold, the weight carries off the rope with great velocity.

Nē currente retro finis eat rota.

Non te Penelopen difficilem procis
Tyrrhenus genuit parens.

O, quamvis neque te munera, nec preces,
Nec tintus viola pallor amantium,

Nec vir Pieria pollice saucius
Curvat ; supplicibus tuis

Parcas, nec rigida mollior esculo,
Nec Mauris (^a) animo mitior anguibus.

Non hoc semper erit liminus aut aquæ
Cœlestis patiens latus.

C A R M E N XI.

AD M E R C U R I U M.

Gravissimas velin inferis pœnas sævitiæ constitutas esse.

MERCURI, (nam te docilis magistro
Movit Amphion lapides canendo)
Tuque testudo resonare septem

Callida nervis,

Nec loquax olim neque grata, nunc et
Divitum mensis et amica templis ;
Dic modos, Lyde quibus obstinatas

Applicet aures :

Quæ, velut latis equa trima campis,
Ludit exultim, metuitque tangi,
Nuptiarum expers, et adhuc prætervo
Cruda marito.

Tu potes tigres, comitesque silvas
Ducere, et rivos celeres morari :
Cessit immanis tibi blandienti
Janitor aulæ

Cerberus ; quamvis furiale centum
Muniant angues caput ejus, atque
Spiritus teter, saniesque manet
Ore trilingui :

Quin et Ixion, Tityosque vultu
Risit invito ; sletit urna paulum

wards with rapid wheel. Your Tyrrhenian father did not beget you *so* *as* inaccessible *as* Penelope to your woers. O, notwithstanding neither presents, nor prayers, nor the violet-tinctured paleness of your lovers, nor your husband smitten with a musical madam, bend you to pity ; yet *a length* spare your suppliants, you that are no softer than the sturdy oak, nor of a gentler disposition than the African serpents. This side *of mine* will not always be able to bear your threshold and the rain.

O D E XI.

To M E R C U R Y.

That most grievous punishments were appointed for cruelty even in the other world.

O Mercury (since the ingenious Amphion moved rocks by his voice, you being his tutor) and thou my harp expert to resound with seven strings, formerly neither vocal nor pleasing, *but* now agreeable to the tables of the wealthy, and the temples *of the Gods* ; dictate measures to which Lyde may incline her obstinate ears, who, like a filly of three years old, play-some frisks about in the spacious fields, inexperienced in the sweets of nuptial loves, and hitherto unripe for the enjoyment of a husband. You are able to draw after you tygers and attendant woods, and to retard rapid rivers. To your blandishments the enormous porter of the *infernal* palace yielded, tho' an hundred serpents fortify his head, and a pestilential steam, and an infectious poison issues from his triple tongu'd mouth. Moreover, Ixion and Tityus smiled with a relict aspect : and while you sooth the daughters of

Sicca, dum grato Dñai pueras
.Carmine mulces.

Audiat Lyde scelus atque notas
Virginum pœnas, et inane lymphæ
Dolium fundo peribuntis imo,
Seraque fata,
Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
Impiæ. (nam quid potuere inajus ?)
Impiæ sponsos pot iere duro
Perdere terro.

Una de multis, face nuptiali
Digna, perjurum fuit in parentem
Splendide mendax, et in omne virgo
Nobilis ævum :

Surge, quæ dixit juveni marito
Surge, ne longus tibi somnus, unde
Non times. detur : sacerum et scelestas
Falle sorores ;
Quæ, velut naætæ vitulos leænæ,
Singulos eheu ! lacerant ; ego illis
Morior nec te feriam, nec intra
Claustra tenebo.

Me pater sævis oneret catenis,
Quod viro clemens misero pepercí ;
Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
Classe releget.

I, pedes quo te rapiunt et auræ,
Dum favet nox & Venus : i secundo
Omine ; et nostri memorem sepulcro
Sculpe (a) querelam.

25

30

35

40

45

50

(a) Scalpe querelam.

of Danaus with your delightful harmony, their vessel
 for some time remained dry. Let Lyde hear *an account*
 of their crime, and their well known punishment, and
 the cask still empty by the water streaming thro' the
 bottom. and what lasting fates awaits their misdeeds
 even beyond the grave.—Impious ! (for what greater
impiety cou'd they have committed ?) Impious they
 cou'd destroy their bridegrooms with the cruel poig-
 nard. One out of the many, worthy of the nuptial
 torch, was nobly false to her perjur'd parent, and a
 maiden illustrious to all posterity : *she*, who said to her
 youthful husband, arise ! arise ! lest an eternal sleep be
 given to you from a hand you have no suspicion of ; dis-
 appoint your father-in-law and my atrocious sisters,
 who, like lionesses, having possessed themselves of *so*
many calves, (alas !) tear each of them to pieces ; I am
 of softer mould than they, neither will I strike thee,
 nor will I detain thee in my custody. Let my father
 load me with cruel chains, because out of mercy I
 spared my unhappy spouse ; let him transport me even
 to the extreme Numidian plains. Dep..rt, where your
 feet and the winds carry you, while the night and
 Venus are favourable : depart, with an happy omen ;
 yet not forgetful of me, engrave my mournful story on
 my tomb.

C A R M E N X I I I .
A D N E O B U L I N .

Eam Hebri adolescentis amore captam inertiae se ac desidiae dedisse.

MISERARUM est, neque amori dare ludum,
Neque dulci mala vino lavere ; aut ex-
animari, metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ.

Tibi qualum Cythereæ puer ales,

Tibi telas, operotæque Minervæ

Studi in aufert, Neobule, Liparæi nitor Hebri ;
Simul uictos Tiberinis humeros lavit in undis ;

Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte,

Neque pugno, neque segni pec'e victus :

Catus idem per aperitum fugientes

10

Agitato grege cervos jaculari, et

Celer (a) alto latitantem fruticeto excipere aprum.

C A R M E N X I I I .

A D F O N T E M B A N D U S I A E .

Fonti sacrificium et a versibus suis celeritatem spondet.

Ofens Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro,
Dulce digne mero, non sine floribus,
Cras donaberis hædo ;

Cui frons turgida cornibus

Primis, et Venerem et prælia destinat ;

5

Frustra : nam (b) liquidos inficit tibi

Rubro sanguine rivos,

Lascivi soboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculæ

Nescit tangere : tu frigus amabile

10

Fessis vomere tauris

Præbes, et pecori vago

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,

Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem

Saxis, unde loquaces

15

Lymphæ (c) desiliunt tuæ.

(a) Celer arcto latitantem. (b) Nam liquidos inficit tibi
Bentl. (c) Nymphæ desiliunt tuæ.

O D E XII.

To N E O B U L E.

That she, being captivated by the love of young Heber, had given herself up to sloth and idleness.

IT is only for the unhappy neither to give indulgence to love, nor to wash away cares with delicious wine, or to be dispirited out of dread for the lashes of an uncle's tongue. The winged boy of Venus, O Neobule, has deprived you of your spindle and *your webs*, and the beauty of Hebrus from Lipara, of the arts of industrious Minerva, after he has bathed his anointed shoulders in the water of the Tiber ; a better horseman than Bellerophon himself, neither conquer'd at boxing, or by want of swiftness in the race ; he is also dextrous to strike with his javelin the stags flying thro' the open plains in frightned herd, and active to surprize the wild boar lurking in his deep covert.

O D E XIII.

To the B A N D U S I A N F O U N T A I N.

He proposes to the fountain a sacrifice and renown from his verses.

O Thou fountain of Bandusi , clearer than glass, worthy of delicious wine from goblets crowned with flow'ers ; to-morrow you shall be presented with a kid, whose forehead pouting with new horns, determines upon both love and war in vain : for this offspring of the wanton flock shall tinge your cooling-streams with scarlet blood. The severe season of the burning Dog-star cannot reach thee ; you afford a refreshing coolness to the oxen fatigued with the plough-share, and to the ranging flock. You also shall become one of the famous fountains, thro' my celebrating the oak that covers the hollow rocks, from whence your prattling rills bounding descend.

O D E

C A R M E N X I V .
A D R O M A N O S .

Augusti reatum ex Hispania celebrat.

HERCULIS ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
Morte (*a*) venalem petiisse laurum
Cæsar, Hispana repetit penates
Victor ab ora.

Unico gaudens mulier marito
Prodeat (*b*) justis operata Divis
Et foror clari ducis, et decoræ
Supplice vitta

Virginum matres, juvenumque ruper
Sospitum. vos o pueri, et puellæ
Jam virum expertæ male (*c*) ominatis
Parcite verbis.

Hic dies vere mihi festus atras
Eximet curas : ego nec tumultum,
Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente
Cæiae terras.

I pete unguentum, puer, et coronas,
Et cadum Marsi memorem duelli ;
Spartacum si (*d*) qua potuit vagantem
Fallere testa.

Dic et argutæ properet Neæræ
Myrrheum nodo *e* cohibere crinem :
Si per invisum mora janitorem
Fiet, abito.

Lenit albescens animos capillus
Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ
Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juventa,
Confule Planco.

5

10

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(*a*) Marte venalem. (*b*) Sacris operata Divis. (*c*) Male nominatis. (*d*) Si quæ potuit.
(*e*) Cohibente crinem *Eentl.*

O D E X I V.

To the R O M A N S.

He celebrates Augustus's return from Spain.

Augustus Cæsar, O ye Roman people, who was lately said, like another Hercules, to have explored the laurel purchasable by death, revisits his domestic Gods, victorious from the Spanish shore. Let the matron *Livia*, to whom her husband alone is dear, come forth in public procession, having first performed her duty to the just Gods, and *Ostentia*, the sister of our glorious general, the mothers also of the maidens and of the youths just preserved from danger, becomingly adorned with supplicatory fillets. Ye, O young men, and young women lately married, abstain from ominous expressions. This day, to me a real festival, shall expel gloomy cares : I will neither dread commotions, nor violent death, while Cæsar is in possession of the earth. Away, slave, and seek for perfume and chaplets, and a cask, that remembers the * Marsian war, if any vessel cou'd elude the vagabond † Spartacus. And bid the tuneful Neara make haste to collect into a knot her assenced hair : but if any delay should happen from the surly porter, come away. Hoary hair mollifies minds, that are fond of strife and wrangling petulance. I would not have endured this treatment, warm with youth in the consulship of *Plancus*.

* Dated at the Time of the Marsian or Italic war.

+ Spartacus, the gladiator, the leader of the malecontents in that war.

C A R M E N XV.
A D C H L O P I N.

Ut saltem vetula nequitiae ac libidini modum statuat.

UXOR pauperis Ibyci,
Tandem nequitiae (*a*) fige modum tuæ,
Famosisque (*b*) laboribus :

Maturo proprietor define funeri
Inter ludere virginis

Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis.

Non, si quid Pholoen satis,

Et te, Chloë, decet: filia eftius

Expugnat juvenum domos,

Pullo Thyas uti concita' tyn pano.

Illam cogit amor Nothi

Lascivæ similem ludere capræ :

Te lanæ prope nobilem

Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ decent,

Nec flos purpureus rosæ,

Nec poti vetulam fæce tenus cadi.

C A R M E N X V I .

AD MÆCENATEM.

Divitias malorum omnium fontem esse, summum vitæ bonum in mediocritate consistere.

INCLUSAM Danaen turris ahenea,
Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum
Tristes excubiæ munierant satis

Nocturnis ab adulteris :

Si non Acrisium virgis abditæ

Custodem pavidum Jupiter et Venus

Risissent: fore enim tutum iter et patens,

Converso in premium Deo.

Aurum per inedios ire satellites,

Et perrumpere amat faxa, potentius

(a) Pone nodum tuæ.

(b) Famosissime caloribus.

O D E XV.

UPON C H L O R I S.

That at least now she's become an old woman, she ought to set some bounds to her debauchery and lewdness.

THOU wife of indigent Ibisus, at length put an end to your wickedness, and your infamous practices. Cease to sport amongst the damsels, and to intermix a cloud with bright constellations, being now on the verge of a timely death. If any thing well becomes Pholoe, it does not you, Chloris, likewise. Your daughter with more propriety attacks the men's apartments, like a Bacchanalian roused up by the rattling timbrel. The love of Nothus makes her frisk about like to the wanton she goat. The wool shorn near the famous Luceria becomes you now antiquated * ; not musical instruments, neither the damask flower of the rose, nor hogsheads drank down to the lees.

O D E XVI.

To MÆCENAS.

That riches are the fountain of evil, and that the greatest happiness of life consists in a mean.

A Brazen tower and doors of oak, and the melancholy watch of wakeful dogs, had sufficiently defended the imprison'd Danae from midnight gallants; had not Jupiter and Venus laughed at Acrisius, the anxious keeper of the immured maiden: *for they well knew* that the way wou'd be safe and open after the God had transformed himself into a bribe. Gold delights to penetrate thro' the midst of guards, and to break thro' stone walls, more potent than the thun-

* *That is, she had better spin than intrigue.*



- I**stu fulmineo. concidit auguris
Argivi domus, ob lucrum
Demersa (*a*) excidio. diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo, et subruit a mulos
Reges muneribus, munera navium
Sævos illaqueant duces. 15
- C**rescentem sequitur cura pecuniam,
Majorumque famæ. jure perhorruï
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Mæcenas, equitum deus. 20
- Q**uanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
A Dis plura feret. nil cupientiu
Nudus castra peto ; et transfi ,a divitum
Partes linquere gestio : 25
- C**ontemptæ (*b*) dominus splen^c dior rei,
Quam si quidquid arat non piger Appulus
Occultare meis dicerer horreis,
Magnas inter opes inops.
- P**uræ rivus aquæ, silvaque jugerum
Paucorum, et segetes certa fides meæ,
Fulgente (*c*) imperio fertilis Africæ
Fallit, sorte beator. 30
- Q**uanquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,
Nec, Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora
Languescit mihi, nec pingua Gallicis
Crescunt vellera pascuis ; 35
- I**mportuna tamen pauperies abest :
Nec, si plura velim tu dare deneges.
Contracto melius parva cupidine
Vestigalia (*d*) porrigam, 40
- Q**uam si Mygdoniis regnum Halyattici
Campis continuem. multa potentibus
Desunt multa. bene est, cui Deus obtulit
Parca, quod satis est, manu.

(*a*) Demersa exitio. Eversa excidio. *Bentl.* (*b*) Contentæ
dominus. (*c*) Fulgeante imperio. *Bentl.* (*d*) Vestigalia co
ligam. *Sanad.*

derbolt. The family of the Grecian * augur perish'd, immers'd in destruction on the account of lucre. The man of Macedon cleft the gates of cities, and subverted rival monarchs by bribery. Bribes enthrall even fierce captains of ships. Care, and a thirst for more, is the consequence of increasing wealth. Therefore, O Mæcenas, thou glory of the *Roman* knights, I have justly dreaded to raise the far conspicuous head. As much more as any man shall deny himself, so much more shall he receive from the Gods. Naked *as I am*, I seek the camps of those that covet nothing; and *as* a deserter, rejoice to quit the side of the wealthy: a more illustrious possessor of a contemptible fortune, than if I cou'd be fain'd to treasure in my granaries all that the industrious Appulian cultivates, poor amidst abundance of wealth. A rivulet of clear water, and a wood of a few acres, and a certain prospect of my good crop, are blessings unknown to him who glitters in the proconsulship of fertile Africa: I am more happily circumstanced. Tho' neither the Calabrian bees produce honey, nor wine ripens to age for me in a Formian cask, nor rich fleeces increase in Gallic pastures; yet distressful poverty is remote, nor if I desired more, wou'd you refuse to grant it me. I shall be better able to extend my small revenues by contracting my desires, than if I could join the † kingdom of Halyatticus to the Phrygian plains. Much is wanting to those who covet much. 'Tis well *with him*, to whom God hath giving what is necessary with a sparing hand.

* Amphiraus, who for a bribe was betray'd by his wife Eriphile.

† Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

‡ Lydia.

C A R M E N XVII.

A D Æ L I U M L A M I A M.

Hortatur ad diem crastinum, qui ater et nubilus fore videbatur, bilare transigendum.

ÆLI, vetusto nobilis ab Lamo,
 (Quando et priores hinc Lamias ferunt
 Denominatos, et nepotum
 Per memores genus omne fas os)
Auctore ab illo (a) ducis origine n, 5
Qui Formiaruin mœnia dicitur
Princeps, et innantem Marica
Literibus tenuisse Lirin
Late tyranus. cras foliis nemus
Multis, et alga litus inutili 10
Demissa tempestas ab Euro
Sternet ; aquæ nisi fallit augur
Annosa cornix. dum potes, aridum
Compone lignum : cras genium mero
Curabis, et porco bimestri, 15
Cum famulis operum solutis.

C A R M E N XVIII.

A F A U N U M.

H Y M N U S.

Ut sibi propitius sit.

FAUNE, Nympharum fugientum amator ;
 Per meos fines et aprica rura
Lenis incedas, abeasque parvis
Æquus alumnis :
Si tener pleno cadit hœdus anno,
Larga nec defunt Veneris sodali
Vina crateræ ; vetus ara multo
Fumat odore :

(a) Illo ducit originem. *Hainf.*

Ludit

O D E XVII.

To A E L I U S L A M I A.

He exhorts him to spend the morrow, which threaten'd to be dark and cloudy, in a liberal indulgence.

O Ælius, nobly descended from the ancient Lamus (* for as much as they report, that both the first of the Larian family had their name from hence, and all the race of the descendants thro' faithful records) you derive your origin from that founder, who is said to have possessed, as Prince, the Formian walls, and Liris gliding to the shores of Marica-----an extensive potentate. To-morrow a tempest sent forth from the east shall strew the grove with many leaves, and the shore with useless sea-weed, unless that old prophetess of rain, the raven, deceives me. Pile up the dry wood while you may ; to-morrow you shall indulge your genius with wine, and with a pig of two months old, with your slaves dismis'd from their labour.

O D E XVIII.

To F A U N O S.

A H Y M N.

That he would be propitious to him.

O Faunus, thou lover of the flying nymphs, benignly traverse my borders and sunny fields, and depart propitious to my little nursery ; if a tender kid falls a victim to you at the completion of the year, nor plenty of wines be wanting to the goblet, the companion of Venus, and the ancient altar smoaks with libe-

* This parenthesis is judiciously omitted by Samadon.

Ludit herboſo pecus omne campo,
Cum tibi Nonæ redeunt Decembres :
Festus in pratis vacat otioſo

10

Cum bove pagus :

Inter audaces lupus errat agnos :
Spargit agrestes tibi ſylva frondes :
Gaudet invifam pepuliffe fossor

15

Ter pede terram.

C A R M E T X I X.

A D T E L E P H U M.

*Narratorem intempeſtivum ad conc vii festivitatem ſubito
traducit.*

QUANTUM diſlet ab Inacho
 Codrus, pro patria non timidus mori,
 Narras, et genus Aenei,
 Et pugnata facro bella ſub Ilio :

5

Quo Chium pretio cadum
 Mercemur, quis aquam temperet ignibus,
Quo præbente domum, et quota
 Pelignis caream frigoribus, taces.

Da Lunæ propere novæ,
 Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris

10

Murænæ : tribus aut novem
 Miscentur (*a*) cyathis pocula commodis.

Qui Musas amat i i res,
 Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet

15

Vates : tres prohibet ſupra
 Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia,
 Nudis juncta fororibus.

Infanire juvat : cur Berecynthiæ
Ceffant flamina tibiæ ?

Cur pendet tacita fistula cum lyra ?
Parcentes ego dexteras

20

Odi : ſparge roſas ; audiat invidus
Dementem ſtrepitum Lycus,
Et vicina ſeni non (*b*) habili Lyco.

(*a*) Miscentor cyathis. *Rutg.* (*b*) Non habili Lyco.



ral perfume. All the cattle sport in the grassy plain, when the nones of December return to you *for the celebration of your festival*; the village keeping holiday, enjoys leisure in the fields, together with the oxen, free from toil. The wolf wandors amongst the fearless lambs; the wood scatters its rural leaves for you, and the labourer rejoices to have beat the heated ground in ripl dance.

C D E XIX.

To T E L E P H U S.

By a sudden interruption he brings over an unseasonable detailler of ancient history, to think rather of what might promote the festivity of the entertainment.

HOW far Codrus, who was not afraid to die for his country, is removed from Inachus, and the race of Æacus, the battles also that were fought at sacred Troy—these subjects you descant upon: but at what pricc we may purchase a hogshead of Chian; who shall warm the water *for bathing*, who finds a house, and at what hour I am to get rid of *these* Pelignian colds, you are silent. Give me, boy, *a bumper* for the new moon in an instant, give me *one* for midnight, and *one* for Murena the augur. Let the decanters be mix'd up with three or nine glasses, according to every one's disposition. The enraptur'd bard, who delights in the odd-number'd Muses, shall call for brimmers thrice three. *Each* of the Graces, in conjunction with her naked sisters, fearful of broils, prohibits upwards of three. 'Tis my pleasure to rave: Why cease the breathings of the Phrygian flute? Why is the pipe hung up with the silent lyre? I hate your niggardly handfuls: strew roses in *abundance*. Let the envious Lycus hear the jovial noise; and let our neighbour, ill suited to the old Lycus, bear it. The ripe Chloe aims

Spissa te nitidum coma,
Puro te similem, Telephe, vespero,
Tempestiva petit Chloe ;
Me lentus Glyceræ torret amor meæ.

C A R M E N XX.

A D P Y R R H U M.

Ne formosum puerum à f'ella abstrahere conetur.

NON vides quanto moveas (*a*) periclo,
Pyrrhe, Gætulæ catulos ! enæ ?
Dura post paulo fugies inaudax
Prœlia raptor ;
Cum per obstantes juvenum cate vas
Ibit infignem repetens Nearchum :
Grande certamen, tibi præda cedat
Major, an illi.
Interim, dum tu celeres sagittas
Promis, hæc dentes acuit timendos :
Arbiter pugn e posuisse nudo
Sub pede palmam
Fertur, et leni recreare vento
Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis :
Qualis aut Nireus fuit, aut aquosa
Raptus ab Ida. 5
10

C A R M E N XXI.

A D A M P H O R A M.

Monet ut in Messalæ gratiam vinum promat generosum.

O Nata mecum consule Manlio
Seu tu querelas, five geris jocos,
Seu rixam, et infanos amores,
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum :
Quocunque (*b*) lectum nomine Massicum
Servas, moveri digna bono die ;

(a) Quanto moveas tumultu. (b) Quocunque foetum xumine.
Bentl.

aims at thee, Telephus, with thy bushy locks, at
thee, bright as the clear evening-star ; but the love of
my Glycera slowly consumes me.

O D E XX.

To P Y R R H U S.

*That he should not endeavour to force away the beautiful
youth from his damsel.*

DO you not perceive, O Pyrrhus, at what an hazard you are taking away the whelps from a Ge-tulian lioness? In a little while you a timorous ravisher, shall fly from the severe engagement, when she shall march thro' the opposing band of youth demanding her beauteous Nearchus. A grand contest, whether a greater share of the booty shall fall to thee or her. In the mean while, while you produce your swift arrows, she whets her terrific teeth ; while the umpire of the combat is reported to have placed the palm under his naked foot, and refreshed his shoulder, overspread with his perfumed hair, with the gentle breeze : just such another as was Nireus, or * he that was ravish'd from the watry Ida.

O D E XXI

To his J A R.

He calls upon it to furnish him with generous wine, in compliment to Messala.

O Thou goodly cask that was brought to light at the same time with me in the consulship of Manius, whether thou contain the occasion of complaint, or jests, or broils and madding amours, or gentle sleep ; under whatever title thou preservest the choice music, thou art worthy to be removed in an auspicious day

* Ganymede.



(154)

- D**escende, Corvino jubente
Promere languidiora vina.
Non ille, quanquam Socratis madet
Sermonibus, te negliget horridus. ? c
Narratur et prisc Catonis
Sæpe mero caluisse virtus.
Tu lene tormentum ingenio admoveas
Plerumque duro : tu sapientium
Curas et arcanum jocoſo 15
Confilium retegis Lyæc
Tu spem reducis mentibus anxii
Viresque ; et addis cornua pau, ri,
Post te neque iratos trementi
Regum apices, neque milia im arma.
Te Liber, et, si læta aderit, Venus,
Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiæ,
Vivæcæ producent lucernæ,
Dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus. 20

C A R M E N XXII.

A D D I A N A M.

Ob amicam partu feliciter levatam sacrum annum pollicetur.

MONTIUM custos nemorumque, Virgo,
Quæ laborantes utero puellas
Ter vocata audis, adi...isque letho,
Diva triforis ;
Imminens villæ tua pinus esto,
Quam per exactos ego lætus annos,
Verris obliquum meditantis iustum
Sanguine donem.

descend, Corv. ius bids me draw the m
 He, tho' he is imbued in the Socratic
 not morosely reject thee. The virtue even & ~~the~~ ~~Ca-~~
 is recorded to have been frequently warmed with wine.
 You apply a gentle violence to that disposition, which
 is, in general, of the rougher cast. You reveal the
 oar & secret designs of the wise by *the assistance of*
 merry Bacchus. You restore hope and spirit to anxious
 minds, and give * horns to the poor man, who after
 tasting you, neither ~~wants~~ the diadems of enraged
 monarchs, nor the weapons of the military. Thee
 Bacchus and Venus —if she comes in good humour,
 and the Graces loth † to dissolve the knot *of their union*,
 and living lights sha l prolong till returning Phœbu
 puts the stars to flig it.

O D E XXII.

To D I A N A

*He promises an annual thanksgiving for the happy delivery
 of his mistress.*

VIRGIN protectress of the mountains and the
 groves, thou three form'd Goddess, who thrice
 ‡ invoked, hearest the young women in labour, and
 savest them from death. *Sacra* to thee be this pine
 that overshadows my villa, which I, at the completion
 of every year, joyful will present with the blood of a
 boar pig, just meditating his oblique attack.

* Alluding to their affixing horns to the statue of Bacchus.

† Inseparably united. They are painted holding each others hands.

‡ Or invoked by three different names.

C A R M E N XXIII.

A D P H I D Y L E N .

Deos non tam sumptuosis quam puris muneribus conciliari.

CŒLO supinas si tuleris manus,
Nascente Luna, rusticæ Phidyle ;
Si thure placaris et horna
Fruge Lares, avidaque porc ;
Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Fœcunda vitis, nec sterilem sege
Rubiginem, aut dulces alumn
Pomifero grave tempus anno
Nam, quæ nivali pascitur Algido
Devota, quercus inter et ilices,
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis
Viætima, pontificum secures
Cervice tinget : te nihil attinet
Tentare multa cæde bidentium,
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore Deos, fragilique myrto.
Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollibit (*a*) aversos Penates
Farre pio, et saliente mica.

5

10

15

20

C A R M E N XXIV.

A D A V A R U M .

Seculi sui vitia infectatur et eorum remedia proponit.

INTACTIS opulentior
Thesauris Arabum et divitis Indiæ,
Cæmentis licet occupes
Tyrrhenum omne tuis, et mare (*b*) Apulicum ;
Si (*c*) figit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas

5

(*a*) Mollivit aversos Penates.
(*c*) Sic figit adamantinos.

(*b*) Ponticum, Publicum.

Clavos ;

O D E XXIII.

To P H I D Y L E.

That the blessings of the Gods are not so effectually secured by costly as by pure oblations.

MY country Phidyl! if you raise your suppliant hands to heave at the new moon, and appease the household Gods w h frankincense, and this year's fruits, and a raveni g swine; the fertile vine shall neither feel the pesti ential south-west, nor the corn the barren blight: or your dear brood the sickly season of the fruit-bearing *autumnal* year. For the destined victim, which is pastured in the snowy A'gidum amongt the oaks and holm trees, or thrives in the Albanian meadows, with its throat shall stain the axes of the priests. It is not required of you, who are crowning *our* little Gods with sea-water and the brittle myrtle, to solicit *them* with a great slaughter of sheep. If an innocent hand touches the altar, a magnificent victim will not pacify the offended * Penates more acceptably than the consecrated cake and crackling salt.

O D E XXIV.

To the C O V E T O U S.

He inveighs against the vices of his age, and proposes remedies for them.

THO' more wealthy than the hoarded (*or un rifled*) treasures of the Arabians and rich India, you should possess yourself by your edifices of the whole Tyrrhenian and Apulian seas; yet if cruel fate fixes its adamantine grapples upon the topmast roofs, you shall

* Household Gods.

Clavos ; non animum metu,
 Non mortis laqueis expedes caput.
Campestres melius Scythæ
 (Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos) 10
Vivunt, et rigidi Getæ ;
 Immetata quibus jugera liberas
Fruges et Cererem ferunt ;
 Nec cultura placet longior annua :
Defunctumque laboribus 15
 Äequali recreat sorte vicai
Illic matre parentibus
 Privignis mulier temperat inn cens ;
Neck dotata regit virum
 Conjux, nec nitido fudit adult ro : 20
Dos est magna parentium
 Virtus, et metuens alterius viri
Certo fædere castitas :
 Et peccare nefas, aut precium est mori.
O ! (a) si quis volet impias 25
 Cædes, et rabiem tollere civicam :
Si quæreret pater urbium
 Subscribi statuis ; indomitam audeat
Refrænare licentiam,
 Clarus (b) postgenitis : quatinus, heu nefas ! 30
Virtute in columem odimus,
 Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi.
Quid tristes quærimoniae,
 Si non supplicio culpa reciditur ?
Quid leges sine moribus 35
 Vanæ proficiunt ; si neque fervidis
Pars inclusa caloribus
 Mundi, nec Boreæ sinitimum latus,
Duratæque (c) solo nives
 Mercatorem abigunt ? horrida callidi 40
Vincunt æquora navitæ.
 Magnum pauperies opprobrium, jubet
Quidvis et facere et pati,
 Virtutisque viam (d) deserit arduæ.

(a) O quis, quis volet. *Bentl.* (b) Carus postgenitis. (c) Duratæque gelu. *Bentl.* (d) Viam deserere. *Bentl.*



not disengage your mind from dread, nor your life from the snares of death. The Scythians that dwell in the plains, whose carts, according to their custom, draw their vagrant habitations, live in a better manner, and *so do* the rough Getæ, v hose uncircumscribed acres produce fruits and corn free to all *alike*, nor is a longer than annual tillage agreeable, and a success-
fo believes him who has accomplished his labours by a equal right. There the guiltless wife spares her motherless children-in-law nor does the portioned spouse govern her husband; nor put any confidence in a sleek adulterer. Their position is the eminent virtue of their parents, and a chastit reserved from *any* other man by a stedfast security: and it is forbidden to sin, or the reward is death. O if there be any one willing to remove *our* impious daughters, and civil rage: if he is desirous to be inscribed THE FATHER OF THE STATE, on statues *erected to him*, let him dare to curb insuperable licentiousness, and be famous to posterity; since we (O injustice!) detest virtue while living, *but* invidiously seek for her after she is taken out of our view. To what purpose are our woeful complaints, if sin is not cut off with punishment? of what efficacy are empty laws without morals *to enforce them?* if neither that part of the world which is precluded by the fervent heats, nor that side which borders upon the north, and snows, harden'd upon the ground, keep off the merchant; and the expert sailors get the better of the horrible seas. Poverty, being esteemed a great reproach, impels *us* both to do and to suffer any thing, and deserts the path of virtue as *too* difficult. Let us then cast our

Vel nos in Capitolium, 45
 Quo clamor vocat et turba faventium ;
 Vel nos in mare proximum
 Gemmas, et lapides, aurum et inutile,
 Summi materiam mali,
 Mittamus. scelerum si bene pœnitet,
 Eradenda cupidinis 50
 Pravi sunt elementa, et teneræ nimis
 Mentes asperioribus
 Formandæ (a) studiis. nesciu. rō rudis
 Hærere ingenuus puer, 55
 Venarique timet ; ludere doc⁹ or,
 Seu Græco jubeas trocho,
 Seu malis vetita legibus alea :
 Cum periura patris fides
 Consortem sœcium fallat et hospitem,
 Indignoque pecuniam 60
 Hæredi properet. scilicet improbæ
 Crescunt divitiæ : tamen
 Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.

C A R M E N XXV.

AD BACCHUM.

D I T H Y R A M B U S.

Augusti laudes, Baccho auspice, exequi meditatur.

QUO me, Bacche, rapis tui
 Plenum ? quæ nemora, aut quos agor in specus,
 Velox mente nova ? quibus
 Antris, egregii Cæsaris audiar
 Æternum meditans decus 5
 Stellis inferere, et concilio Jovis ?
 Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc
 Indictum ore alio. non secus in jugis
 Exsommnis (b) stupet Evias,
 Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam 10

(a) Firmandæ studiis. *Bentl.*

(b) Edonis stupet Evias.

Thracen,

our gems and precious stones, and useless gold, the cause of extreme evil, either into the capitol, where the acclamations and crowd of applauding *citizens* call us, or into the adjoining ocean. If we are truly penitent for our enormities, the *very* elements of depraved lust are to be erased, and the minds of too soft a mould shou'd be harden'd by severer studies. The noble youth knows not how to keep his seat on horseback, and is afraid to go a hunting, more skill'd to play (if you chuse it) with the Grecian troque, or dice which are prohibited by law. While the father's perjury can deceive his coheir, partner, and friend, and he hastes to get money for an unworthy heir. In a word; iniquitous wealth increases, and yet something is ever wanting to the incomplete fortune.

O D E XXV.

To B A C C H U S.

A D I T H Y R A M B I C.

His design is to praise Augustus, being elevated to it thro' the inspiration of Bacchus.

W^HITHER, O Bacchus, are you hurrying me, replete with your *influence*? into what groves, into what recesses am I driven, actuated with uncommon spirit? In what caverns, meditating the immortal honour of illustrious Cæsar, shall I be heard enrolling him amongst the stars and the council of Jove? I will utter something extraordinary, now, hitherto unsung by any other voice. Thus the sleepless Bacchanalian priestess is struck with enthusiasm casting her eyes upon Hebrus, and Thrace bleached with snow, and



Thracen, ac pede barbaro
 Lustratam Rhodopen. ut mihi devio
Ripas (*a*) et vacuum nemus
 Mirari libet ! o Naiadum potens,
Baccharuinque valentium 15
 Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos ;
Nil parvum, aut humili modo,
 Nil mortale loquar. dulce periculum est,
O (*b*) Lenæe, sequi Deum
 Cingentem viridi tempora dampino. 20

C A R M E N XXVI.

A D V E N E R E M.

Amori valedicit

VI XI puellis nuper idoneus,
 Et militavi non sine gloria ;
Nunc arma defunctumque bello
 Barbiton hic paries habebit,
 Zvum marinæ qui Veneris latus 5
Custodit. hic, hic ponite lucida
 Funalia, et vectes, et arcus
 Oppositis foribus minaces.
O, quæ beatam Diva tenes Cyprum, et
 Memphis carentem Sithonia nive, 10
 Regina, sublimi, flagello
 Tange Chloen semel arrogantem.

(a) Rupes et vacuum nemus. Rivos et vacuum ms. Bentl.
(b) Te Lenæe sequi Dusem. Bentl.

and Rhodope traversed by the feet of Barbarians. How am I delighted in my rambles, to admire the rocks and the desert grove ! O lord of the Naiads and the Bacchanalian *women*, who are able with their hands to overthrow lofty ash-trees ; nothing little, nothing low, nothing mortal, will I sing. 'Tis a charming hazard, O Bacchus, to accompany the God who binds his temples with the verdant vine-leaf.

O D E XXVI.

T O V E N U S.

He bids farewell to love.

I Lately lived a proper person *for the service of the* girls, and campaigned it not without honour ; but now this wall, which guards the left side of *the statue of* sea-born Venus, shall have my arms and my lyre discharged from warfare. Here, here, deposit the shining flambeaux, and the wrenching irons, and the bows, that threaten'd the resisting doors. O thou goddess, that possessest the blissful Cyprus, and Memphis that is free from the Sithonian snow, *O thou Queen of Love*, give the haughty Chloe one cut with thy high-raised lash.

C A R M E N XXVII.

AD GALATEAM NAVIGATURUM.

*Ab euntem secundis votis prosecutus, navigationis pericula
ac maxime Europe exemplum ipsi proponit.*

INPIOS parræ recinentis omen
Ducat. et prægnans canis, aut ab agro
Rava decurrens lupa Lanuvina.

Fœtaque vulpes :

Rumpat (*a*) et serpens iter institutum,
Si per obliquum similis sagittæ
Terruit mannos. ego cui timebo

5

Providus auspex,
Antequam stantes repeat paludes
Imbriu*n* divina avis imminentum,
Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo
Solis ab ortu.

10

Sis licet felix ubi cunque (*b*) mavis,
Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas :
Teque nec laetus vetet ire picus,
Nec vaga cornix.

15

Sed vides quanto trepidet tumultu
Pronus Orion ? ego, quid sit ater
Adriæ, novi, sinus ; et quid albus
Peccet Iapyx.

20

Hostium uxores pue ique cæcos
Sentiant motus orientis (*c*) Austri, et
Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes
Verbera ripas.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso
Credidit tauro latus, et scatentem
Belluis pontum, mediasque fraudes
Palluit audax.

25

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum, et
Debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ
Nocte sublustrī nihil astra præter
Vidit et undas.

30

(*a*) Rumpat et serpens. (*b*) Ubi cunque navis. *Rutg.* Ama-
bis. *Heins.* (*c*) Orientis hœdi.

O D E XXVII.

To GALATEA, upon her going to sea.

His best wishes attending her departure, he sets before her the dangers of the sea, and most particularly the example of Europa.

LET the augury of the chattering jay, and a pregnant bitch, or a tawny wolf running down from the Lanuvian fields, or a fox with whelp conduct the impious *on their way*: the serpent also breaks his undertaken journey, if like an arrow athwart the way it has frighten'd the horses. I, a provident augur for her whom I shall be concerned for, will invoke from the east with my prayers the raven foreboding by his croaking, before the bird that is presaging of impending showers revisits the stagnant pools. May you be happy, O Galatea, wherefoever you chuse to reside, and live mindful of me, and may neither the unlucky pye, nor the vagrant crow, forbid *your* going on. But do you see with what an uproar the prone Orion labours on. I *well* know what the dangerous bay of the Adriatic is, and in what manner * Iapyx, *seemingly* serene, is guilty of *deceit*. Let the wives and children of our enemies feel the dark tumults of the rising south, and the roaring of the blacken'd sea, and the shores trembling with its lash. Thus too Europa trusted her air side to the deceitful bull, and, bold as she was, turn'd pale at the sea abounding with monsters, and the cheat now become manifest. *She, who* lately in the meadows *was* busied about flowers, and the composer of the chaplet meet for nymphs, *now* saw nothing in the dusky night, but stars and water.

* See note on Ode III. Lib. i.

Quæ simul centum tetigit potentem
Oppidis Creten ; (a) Pater, o relictum
Filiæ nomen, pietasque ! dixit
 Vieta furore.

35

Unde ? quo veni ? levis una mors est
Virginum culpæ. vigilansne ploro
Turpe commissum ? an vitio carentem
 Ludit imago

40

Vana,.quæ porta fugiens eburna.
Sominium ducit ? meliusue fluctus
Ire per longos fuit, an recet. tes
 Carpere flores ?

Si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum
Dedat iratæ, lacerare ferro, et
Frangere enitar modo multum amati
 Cornua monstri.

45

Impudens liqui patrios penates :
Impudens Orcum moror. o Deorum
Si quis hæc audis utinam inter errem
 Nuda leones.

50

Antequam turpis macies decentes
Occupet malas, teneræque succus
Defluat prædæ, speciosa quæro
 Pascere tigres.

55

Vilis Europe, pater urget absens :
Quid mori cessas ? potes hac ob orno
Pendulum zona bene te secuta
 Lædere (b) collum.

60

Sive te rupes, et aouta letho
Saxa delectant ; age, te procellæ
Crede voloci : nisi herile mavis
 Carpere pensum,

65

Regius sanguis, dominæque tradi
Barbaræ pellex. aderat querenti
Perfidum ridens Venus, et remisso
 Filius arcu.

Mox ubi lufit satis ; Abstineto,
Dixit, irarum, calidæque rixæ ;

70

(a) O Patris, o relictum. Cunn.
 lædere collum.

(b) Zona bene fe. u. 2

Who, as soon as she arrived at Crete, powerful with its hundred cities, cry'd out, overcome with rage, O father, O the lost name of daughter, O my duty ! from whence? whither am I come? one death is too little for a virgin's crime. Am I awake while I deplore my base offence; or does some vain phantom, which, escapins, from the ivory * gate, brings on a dream, impose u_t upon me, *as yet* free from vice? Was it bester to travel o'er the tedious waves, or to gather the fresh flowers? If any one now wo'd deliver up to me in my anger this infamous bull, I wou'd do my utmost to tear him to pieces with steel, and break off the horns of the monster, lately so much beloved by me. Abandoned I have left my father's house, *and yet* abandoned I procrastinate my doom. O if any of the Gods hear this, I wish I may wander naked among lions. Before a disagreeable decay seize my comely cheeks, and moisture leave this tender prey. I desire, in all the perfection of my beauty, to be the food of tygers.

“ Thou base Europa, thy absent father presses thee :
 “ why do you hesitate to die? You may break your
 “ neck suspended from this ash, with your girdle that
 “ has commodiously attended you. Or if a precipice,
 “ and the rocks that are edged with death, please you;
 “ come on, commit yourself to the rapid storm : un-
 “ less you that are of blood royal had rather card your
 “ mistress's wool, and be given up as a concubine to
 “ some barbarian dame.” *Here* the treacherously smiling Venus, and her son, with his bow relaxed, approached the complaining maid. Presently, when she had sufficiently rallied her, refrain (she cry'd) from your rage and passionate chidings, since *this* detested

* The poets fabled two gates of dreams, one of horn, and the other of ivory; out of the former the true ones were supposed to proceed, and the false ones from the latter.

Cum (a) **tibi invisus laceranda reddet**
Cornua taurus.
Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis ?
Mitte singultus ; bene ferre magnam
Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis
Nomina ducet.

75

C A R M E N XXVIII.**A D L Y D E N.**

Ad tranfigenda hilariter Neptunalia in ejus domum sc invitat.

FESTO quid potius die
Neptuni (b) faciam ? prome reconditum,
Lyde strenua, Cæcubum,
Munitæque adhibe vim sapientiæ.

Inclinare meridiem
Sentis ; ae, veluti slet volucris dies,
Parcis deripere horreo
Cessarem Bibuli consulis amphoram.
Nos cantabimus invicem
Neptunum, et virides Nereidum comas : 10
Tu curva recines lyra
Latonam, et celeris spicula Cynthiae :
Summo carmine, quæ Cnidon
Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas, et Paphon
Junctis visit oloribus 15
Dicetur ; merita Nox quoque nænia,

C A R M E N XXIX.**A D M Æ C E N A T E M.**

*Invitat ad frugalem cænam, et ut anxias de rebus futuris
curas omittat, sapienter admonet.*

TYRRHENÆ regum progenies, tibi
Non ante verso lene inerum cado,

(a) Jam tibi injussus, Bentl.

(b) Neptuni facia, ? Bentl.

Cum

bull shall surrender his horns to be torn in pieces by you.—Are you ignorant, that you are the wife of the invincible Jove ? Learn duly to support your distinguished good fortune. A* division of the world shall bear your name.

O D E XXVIII.

T O L Y D E

In order to pass Neptune's feast agreeably, he invites her to his house.

WHAT can I do better on the festal day of Neptune? Produce, my active Lyde, the hoarded Cæcuban, and make an attack upon wisdom, who is ever upon her guard. You perceive the noon-tide is on its decline; and yet, as if the fleeting day stood still, you delay to bring out of the store-house the † loitering cask that bears its date from the consulship of Bibulus. We will sing by turns Neptune, and the green locks of his Neriads; you shall chunt on your wreathed lyre Latona, and the darts of the nimble Cynthia; at the conclusion of your song, let ‡ her be celebrated, who, with her yoked swans, visits Cnidos and the shining Cyclades and Paphos: let the night also be celebrated in a suitable lay.

O D E XXIX.

T O M Æ C E N A S.

He invites him to a frugal entertainment, and wisely admonishes him to lay aside all anxious cares about futurity.

O Mæcenas, the progeny of Tuscan kings, there has been a long while for you in my house some mellow wine in an unbroached hogshead, with rose-

* The continent of Europe.

Alluding to Bibulus, who, being colleague with Cæsar, was a ſher, and his office a sine-cure.

‡ Venus.



- Cum flore, Mæcenas, rosarum, et**
Pressa tuis balanus capillis
Jamdudum apud me est. eripe te mortæ : 5
Ne semper u dum Tibur et Æsulæ
Declive contempleris arvum, et
Telegoni juga parricidæ.
Fastidiosam defere copiam, et
Molem propinquam nubibus arduis : 10
Omitte mirare beatæ
Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ.
Plerumque gratæ divitibus viçes ;
Mundæque parvo sub lare pauperum
Cœnæ, sine aulæis et ostro. 15
Solicitam explicuere frontem.
Jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater
Ostendit ignem ; jam Procyon surit,
Et stellæ, vesani Leonis,
Sole dies referente ticos. 20
Jam pastor umbras cum grege languido
Rivumque fessus quærit, et horridi
Dumeta Sylvani : caretque
Ripa vagis tacitura ventis.
Tu, civitatem quis deceat status 25
Curas ; et Urbi solicitus times,
Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
Bætra parent, Tanaisque (a) discors.
Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit Deus ; 30
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat. quod adeſt, memento
Componere æquus : cætera fluminis
Ritu feruntur, nunc mediæ alveo
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum 35
In mare, nunc lapides adefos,
Stirpesque raptas, et pecus, et domos
Volventis una, non fine montium
Clamore, vicinæque silvæ ;
Cum fera diluvies quietos 40

(a) Tanaisque diffors. Boni.

flowers and expressed essence for your hair. Disengage yourself from any thing that may retard you, nor continually contemplate the marshy Tibur, and the sloping fields of Æsula, and the hills of* Teleonus the parricide. Leave abundance, which is the source of dangers, and yon pile of buildings approaching near the clouds: cease to admire the smoak and opulence and noise of flourishing Rome. A change is frequently agreeable to the rich, and a cleanly meal in the little cottage of the poor hath smooth'd an anxious brow without carpets or purple. Now the bright + father of Andromeda displays his hidden fire; now Procyon rages and the constellation of the frantic Lion, as the sun causes the thirsty season to revolve. Now the weary shepherd, with his languid flock, seeks the shade, and the river, and the thickets of rough Sylvanus; and the silent bank is free from the wavering winds. You regard what constitution may *best* suit the state, and are in an anxious dread for Rome, what preparations the Seres, and the Bactrians subject to Cyrus, and the factious Tanais, are making. The wise Gods involve in obscure darkness the events of the time to come, and laugh if a mortal is over and above solicitous. Be mindful to manage duly that which is present. What remains goes on in the manner of the river, at one time calmly gliding in the middle of its channel to the Tuscan sea, at another rolling along corroded stones, and stumps of trees forced away, and cattle, and houses, not without the noise of echoing mountains and neighbouring woods, when

* Teleonus, the founder of Tusculum, accidentally killed his father.

+ Cepheus.

Irritat amnes. ille potens sui
Lætusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse, Vixi : cras vel atra
 Nube polum Pater occupato,
Vel sole puro : non tamen irritum,
Quodcunque retro est, efficiet ; neque
 Diffinget, infectumque reddet,
 Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.
Fortuna fævo lœta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
 Transmutat incertos honores,
 Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.
Laudo manentem. si celeres quatit
Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et mea
 Virtute me involvo, probamque
 Pauperiem sine dote quæro
Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
Malus procellis, ad miseras preces
 Decurrere, et votis pacisci,
 Ne Cypriæ Tyriæque merces
Addant avaro divitias mari.
Tunc me biremis præsidia scaphæ
 Tutum per Ægæos tumultus
 Aura feret, geminusque Pollux.

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C A R M E N XXX.

Famæ perennitatem sibi ab suis versibus pollicetur.

EXEGI monumentum ære perennius,
 Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
 Annorum series, et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar ; multaque pars mei
 Vitabit Libitinam. usque ego postera
Crescam laude recens ; dum Capitolium
 Scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.
Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus,
 Et qua pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium

5

the merciless deuge enrages the peaceful waters. That man is master of himself and shall live happy, who has it in his power to say, I have lived to-day ; to-morrow let father *Jupiter* invest the heaven, either with a black cloud, or with clear sunshine ; nevertheless he shall not render ineffectual what is past, nor change nor annihilate what the fleeting hour has once carried off. Fortune, happy in the execution of her cruel office, and persisting to play her insolent game, changes uncertain honours, now to me, *and by and by* indulgent to another. I praise her while she abides by me. *But* if she moves her fleet wings, I resign what she has bestow'd, and wrap myself up in my virtue, and court honest poverty without a portion 'Tis no business of mine, if the mast groan with the African storms, to have recourse to piteous prayers, and to make a bargain with my vows, that my Cyprian and Syrian merchandize may not make an addition to the wealth of the insatiable sea. Then the fanning gale and the twin *Pollux* shall carry me safe in the protection of a skiff with two oars, thro' the tumultuous *Ægean* sea.

O D E XXX.

He promises himself an immortality of fame from his poetical writings.

I Have executed a monument more lasting than brass, and more sublime than the regal elevation of pyramids, which the wasting rain, the unavailing north wind, or an innumerable succession of years, and the flight of seasons, shall not be able to demolish. I shall not wholly die, but a great part of me shall escape * Libitina. I shall continually be renew'd in the praises of posterity, as long as the priest shall ascend the capitol with the silent *Vestal* virgin. Where the rapid *Aufidus* shall murmur and where *Daunus*, poor-

* Goddess of Death.



(174)

Regnavit (*a*) populorum, ex humili potens,
Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. sume superbiam
Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

45

(*a*) Regnator populorum.

Q. H O R A.



(175)

ly supplied with water, ruled over a rustic people, I,
exalted from a low degree, shall be acknowledged as
having originally adapted the Æolic verse to Italian
measures.—Melpomene, assume that pride which your
merits have acquired, and willingly crown my hair
with the Delphic laurel.

H 4

T H E



Q. HORATII FLACCI
C A R M I N U M
L I B E R IV.

C A R M E N I.

A D V E N E R E M.

*Se jam ea aetate cesse, ut a rebus Veneris alieno animo esse
debeat.*

INTERMISSA, Venus, diu
 Rursus bella mōves? parce precor, precor.
I Non sum qualis eram bonæ
 Sub regno Cynaræ. define, dulcium
Mater fæva Cupidinum, 5
Mater fæva Cupidinum,
 Circa lustra decem flectere mollibus
Jam durum imperiis: abi
 Quo blandæ juvenum te revocant preces.
Tempestivius in domo
 Pauli, purpureis ales oloribus,
Commessabere Maximi; 10
 Si torrere jecur quæris idoneum.
Naīnque et nobilis, et decens,
 Et pro sollicitis non tacitus reis,
Et

T H E
F O U R T H B O O K
O F T H E
O D E S
O F
H O R A C E.

O D E I.

T O V E N U S.

He was now arrived at such an age that he ought no longer to think of love affairs.

AFTER a long cessation, O Venus, again are you stirring up tumults ? Spare me, I beseech you, I beseech you. I am not the man I was under the dominion of good-natur'd Cynara. Forbear, thou cruel mother of soft desires, to bend one bordering upon fifty, now *too* hardened for *thy* soft commands : go whither the soothing prayers of youth invoke thee. More seasonably may you revel in the house of Paulus Maximus, flying thither with your splendid swans ; if you seek to enflame a suitable breast. For he is both *lofty* and graceful, and by no means silent in the cause or distressed defendants, and a youth of an hundred

15.

Et centum puer artium,
Late signa feret militiae tuæ ;
Et, quandoque potentior
Largis muneribus riserit æmuli,
Albanos prope te lacus
Ponet marino eam sub trabe citrea.
Illic plurima naribus
Duces thura ; (*a*) lyræque et Berecynthiæ
Delectabere tibiæ
Mistis carminibus, non sine fistula.
Illic bis pueri die
Numen cum teneris virginibus tuum
Laudantes, pede candido
In morem Salium ter quatient humum.
Me nec fœmina, nec puer
Jam, nec spes animi credula mutui,
Nec certare juvat mero,
Nec vincire novis tempora floribus.
Sed cur, heu ! Ligurine, cur
Manat rara meas lacryma per genas ?
Cur facunda parum decoro
Inter verba cadit lingua silentio ?
Nocturnis te ego somniis
Jam captum teneo, iam volucrem sequor
Te per gramina Martii
Campi, te per aquas, dure, volubiles.
30
35

C A R M E N II.

A D A N T O N I U M I U L U M.

*Invitatus Horatius ad Augusti victorias carmine Pindarico
celebrandas ita se excusat ut id ipsum maxime præstet
quod videtur trastare.*

PINDARUM quisquis studet æmulari, I-
ule, ceratis ope Dædalea
Nititur pennis, vitro daturus
Nomina ponto.

(*a*) Lyraque et Berecynthia---tibia.

accomplishments, he shall bear the ensigns of your warfare far and wide : and whenever more prevailing than the ample presents of a rival, he shall laugh *at his expence*, he shall erect thee in marble under a citron dome near the Alban lake. There you shall smell abundant frankincense. and shall be charm'd with the mixed music of the lyre and Berecynthian pipe, not without the flageolet. There the youths, together with the tender maidens, twice a day celebrating your divinity, shall, * Salian-like, with snow-white foot, thrice shake the ground. As for me, neither woman, nor youth, nor the fond hope of a mutual inclination, nor to contend in wine, nor to bind my temples with fresh flowers, delight me *any longer*. But why, ah ! why, O Ligurinus. does the tear every now and then trickle down my cheeks ? Why does my fluent tongue falter between my words with an ill-becoming silence ? Thee, in my dreams by night I clasp, caught *in my arms* ; thee flying cross the turf of the Campus Martius, thee I pursue, O cruel one, thro' the rolling waters.

O D E II.

To A N T O N I U S I U L U S.

Horace, being desired to celebrate the victories of Augustus in Pindaric verse, excuses himself in such a manner, that the very excuse itself very highly performs what he seems to decline.

WHOEVER endeavours, O Iulus, to rival Pindar, makes an effort on wings formed of wax, by art Dædalian, about to communicate his name to

* Priests of Bacchus.



Monte decurrentis velut amnis, imbræ
Quem super notas aluere ripas,
Fervet, immensusque ruit profundo
Pindarus ore ;

5

Laurea donandus Apollinari,
Seu per audaces iovæ dithyrambos
Verba devolvit, numerisque fertur
Lege solutis :

10

Seu Deos, regesque ca. :*, Deorum
Sanguinem ; per quos cecidere justa
Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ

15

Flamma Chimæræ :

Sive quos Elea domum reducit
Palma cœlestes, pugilemve equumve
Dicit, et centum potiore signis

20

Munere donat :

Flebili spōnfæ juvenemve raptum
Plorat ; et vires, animumque, moresque
Aureos (*a*) educit in astra, nigroque

25

Invidet Orco,

Multa Dircaëum levat aura cycnum,
Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos
Nubium tractus : ego, apis Matinæ

More modoque,

Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
Plurimum, circa nemus, uvidique
Tiburis (*b*) ripas, operosa parvus

30

Carmina fingo.

Concines majore poeta glectro
Cæsarem, quandoque trahet feroceſ
Per sacrum clivum, merita decorus

35

Fronde, Sicambros :

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere, bonique Divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

40

Concines lætosque dies, et Urbis
Publicum ludum, super impetrato
Fortis Augusti reditu, forumque
Litibus orbum.

(*a*) Aureos reducit in astra. (*b*) Tiburis rivos. *Bentl.*

the azure sea. Like a river pouring down a mountain, when sudden rains have increased it beyond its accustomed banks ; such the deep-mouthed Pindar rages and rushes on immeasurable ; sure to merit Apollo's laurel, whether he rolls down his new-formed terms thro' the daring dithyrambic, and his rhyme on in numbers exempt from rule : whether he sings the Gods, and kings the offspring of the Gods, by whom the Centaurs perished with a just destruction, *by whom* was quenched the flame of the dreadful Chimæra ; or celebrates he those whom the palm, *in the Olympic games* at Elis, brings home exalted to the skies—wrestler or steed, and presents them with a gift preferable to a hundred statues : or deplores *some* youth, snatched *by death* from his mournful bride, and displays both his strength and courage and * golden morals to the stars, and rescues him from the dark *oblivion of the grave*. A strong † air elevates the Dircean swan, O Antonius, as often as he soars into the lofty regions of the clouds : but I, after the custom and manner of the ‡ Matinian bee, that laboriously gathers the grateful thyme, I, a diminutive creature, compose elaborate verses about the grove and the banks of the watery Tibur. You, a poet of sublimer strain, shall sing of Cæsar, whenever graceful in his merited laurel he shall drag the fierce Sicambri along the sacred hill ; *Cæsar*, than whom nothing greater or better the fates and indulgent Gods ever bestowed on the earth, nor will bestow, tho' the times shou'd return to their primitive gold. You shall sing both the festal days, and the public rejoicings on account of the often-implored return of the brave Augustus, and the Forum silent from

* *Incorrump, the morals of the golden age.*

† *Flies strongly.*

‡ *Matinus was a mountain in Calabria abounding with thymes.*



- Tum meæ (si quid (*a*) loquar audiendum) 45
 Vocis accedet bona pars ; et, o sol
 Pulcher, o laudande, canam, recepto
 Cæsare fel'x.
 Tuque (*b*) dum procedis, Io triumph'e
 Non semel d'ic' nus, Io triumph'e,
 Civitas omnis ; abimusque Divis 50
 Thura benigni
 Te decem tauri, totiæ que vaccæ ;
 Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta
 Matre, qui largis juvenescit herbis
 In mea vota ; 55
 Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes.
 Tertium lunæ referentis (*c*) ortum,
 Qua notam (*d*) duxit, niveus videri,
 Cætera fulvus. 60

C A R M E N III.

AD M E L B O M E N E N.

Acceptum illi refert, quod aliquem inter poetas numerum et locum obtineat.

- QUEM tu, Melpomene, semel 5
Q Nascente'm placido lumine videris,
 Illum non labor Isthmius
 Clarabit pugilem ; non equus impiger
 Curru ducet Achaico
 Victorem ; neque res bellica Deliis
 Ornatum foliis ducem,
 Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas,
 Ostendet Capitolio :
 Sed quæ Tibur aquæ fertile præfluunt, 10
 Et spissæ nemorum comæ,
 Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem.
 Romæ principis urbium
 Dignatur soboles inter amabiles

(*a*) Si quid loquor audiendum. (*b*) Duxque dum procedit
Heins. isque. *Bantl.* (*c*) Lunæ referentis orbem. (*d*) Qua
 notam traxit.

law suits. Then (if I can offer any thing worth hearing) a considerable portion of my voice shall join *the general acclamation*, and then will I sing, happy at the reception of Cæsar, “ O glorious day O worthy art “ thou to be celebrated.” And whilst you ...ve along in procession, shouts of triumph we wi epeat, shouts of triumph the whole city *shall repe*, and we will offer frankincense to the indulgent Gods. Thee ten bulls

d as many heifers shall ab...ve, me a tender steerling, that, having left his dam, thrives in spacious pastures for the discharge of my vows ; resembling, *by the horns on* his forehead, the bright curvature of the moon, when she appears of three days old, in which part *also* he has a mark of a snowy aspect, *but* is of a dun colour over the rest of his body.

O D E III.

To M E L P O M E N E.

He acknowledges the favour to her, that he obtains some place and rank amongst poets.

HIM, O Melpomene, whom at his birth you have once view'd with a benign aspect, the Isthmian contest shall not render eminent as a wrestler ; the swift horse shall not draw him triumphant in a Grecian car ; nor shall warlike achievement shew him in the capitol, a general adorned with the Delian laurel, on account of his having quashed the proud threats of kings : but such waters as flow thro' the fertile Tibur, and the dense leaves of the groves, shall make him distinguished for the * Æolian verse. The sons of Rome, the queen of cities, deign to rank me amongst

* Alcaic.

Vatum ponere me choros ;
 Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.
O testitudinis aureæ
 Dulcem qu' strepitum, Pieri, temperas ;
O mutis : que piscibus
 Donatui vni, si libeat, sonum : 28
Totum muneris n : tui est,
 Quod monstroī digito prætereuntium
Romanæ fidicen lyræ :
 Quod spiro, et placebo, si placebo, tuum est.

C A R M E N IV.

D R U S I L A U D E S.

Claudii Drusi Neronis de Vindelicis victoriam celebrat.

QUALEM ministrum fulminis alitem
 (Cui rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas
 Permisit, expertus fidelem
 Jupiter in Ganymede flavo)
Olim juventas, et patrius vigor 5
Nido laborum (*a*) propulit insciūm ;
 Vernique. jam nimbis remotis,
 Insolitos docuere nifus
Venti paventem ; mox in ovilia
Demifit hostem (*b*) vividus impetus ; 10
 Nunc in reluctantes dracones
 Egit amor dapis atque pugnæ :
Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis
Intenta, fulvæ matris ab ubere
 Jam (*c*) laete depulsum leonem,
 Dente novo peritura, vedit : 15
Videre (*d*) Rhœti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem et. Vindelici ; quibus
 Mos unde deductus per omne
 Tempus Amazonia securi 20

(*a*) Nido laborum protulit. (*b*) Fervidus impetus. (*c*) Jam
 si hanc depulsum. *Bentl.* jam jamque. *Kufcr.* (*d*) Videre Rætis
 bella. *Bentl.*

the amiable band of poets ; and now I am less carped
at by the tooth of envy. O thou muse, who regulatest
the sweet harmony of the gilded * shell ! O thou, who
canst immediately bestow, if thou please^t, the note^s of
the *dying* swan upon the mute fish ! it is even thy
gift that I am marked out, as the singer of the Roman
lyre, by the fingers of passengers : that I breathe, and
give pleasure, if I do give pleasure it is owing to thee.

O D E IV.

The P R A I S E S of D R U S U S.

He celebrates the victory of Claudius Drusus Nero over the Vindelici.

LIKE as the winged minister of thunder († to whom Jupiter, the sovereign of the Gods, has assigned the dominion over the fleeting birds, having experienced his fidelity in *the affair* of the beauteous Ganymede,) at one time youth and hereditary vigour drew *him* from his nest, unused to toil ; and the vernal winds, the showers being now dispelled, taught him, *at first* timorous unwonted enterprizes : in a little while his violent impetuosity dispatched him, as an enemy to the sheep-folds ; *and* now an appetite for food and fight has impelled him upon the reluctant dragons : or as a she-goat, intent on rich pastures, has beheld a young lion but just weaned from the udder of his tawny dam, ready to be devoured by his newly-grown tooth ; *such* did the Rhœti and the Vindelici behold Drusus carrying on the war under the Alps ; (whence this people derived the custom, which has always prevailed amongst them, of arming their right hand with the Amazonian ax, I have purposely omit-

* The lyre was made of a tortoise shell.

+ This parenthesis is omitted by many editors.

Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli :
Ne scire fas est omnia. sed diu
Lateque viētrices catervæ
Confiliis juvenis (*a*) revictæ,
Sentient nūdū ens rite, quid indoles
Nutrita fau²is sub penetralibus
Posset, qui¹ Augsti paternus
In pueros . nūmūs Nerones.
Fortes creantur fortis et bonis :
Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum
Virtus ; nec imbellem feroce
Progenerant aquilæ columbam.
Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant :
Utcunque defecere mores,
Dedecorant (*b*) bene nata culpæ.
Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
Testis Metaurum flumen, et Asdrubal
Devictus, et pulcher fugatis
Ille dies Latio tenebris,
Qui primus alma risit adorea ;
Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas,
Ceu flamma per tedas, vel Eurus
Per Siculas equitavit undas.
Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
Romana pubes crevit, et impio
Vastata Pœnorum tumultu
Fana Deos habuere rectos :
Dixitque tandem perfidus Annibal ;
Cervi, luporum præda rapacium,
Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
Fallere et effugere est triumphus.
Gens, quæ cremato fortis ab Ilio,
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,
Natosque, maturosque patres
Pertulit Aufonias ad urbes ;
Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
Nigræ feraci frondis in Algido,
Per damna, per cædes, ab ipso
Dicit opes animumque ferro.

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(*a*) Consiliis juvenis repressæ. (*b*) Indecorant bene nata ~~culpæ~~. Non

• Id to enquire: neither can we discover every thing.) But those troops, which had been for a long while and extensively victorious, being subdued by the conduct of a youth, perceived what a disposition what a genius rightly educated under an auspicious roof that the fatherly affection of Augustus towards the young Neroes cou'd jointly effect. The brav' are generated by the brave.; and there is in steers, t'ere is in horses, the virtue of their fires; nor do th' courageous eagles pro-create the unwarlike dove. But yet learning improves the innate force, and good discipline confirms the mind: whenever morals are deficient, vices disgrace what is naturally good. What thou owest, O Rome, to the Neroes, the river Metaurus is a witness, and the defeated Asdrubal, and that day which was illustrious by the dispelling of darkness from Italy, and which first smiled with benignant * victory; when the terrible † African rode thro' the Latian cities, like a fire thro' the pitchy pines, or the east wind thro' the Sicilian waves. After this, the Roman youth increased continually in successful exploits; and temples, laid waste by the impious outrage of the Carthaginians, had the statues of their Gods set up again. And, at length, the perfidious Hannibal said, we, like stags, the prey of rapacious wolves, follow of their own accord those, whom to deceive and escape is a signal triumph. That nation, which tossed in the Etrurian waves, bravely transported their Gods, and sons, and aged fathers, from the burnt Troy to the Italian cities, like an oak lopped by sturdy axes in Algidus, abounding in dusky leaves, thro' losses, and thro' wounds derives strength and spirit from the very steel. The Hydra did not

* Adorea, here used for victory, is properly the distribution of corn to the soldiers after victory.

† Hannibal.

Non Hydra se^{to} corpore firmior
Vini dolentem crevit in Herculem,
 Monstrumve summisere Colchi
 Majus, Echioniæve Thebæ.
Merces p^{ri}unc^o, pulchrior evenit :
Luctere, mult^o prouet integrum
 Cum laude , storem ; geretque
 Prœlia conjunctibus loquenda.
Carthagini jam non est nuncios
Mittam superbos : occidit, occidit
 Spes omnis, et fortuna nostri
 Nominis, Asdrubale interemto.
Nil Claudiæ non perficiunt manus ;
Quas et benigno numine Jupiter
 Defendit, et curæ sagaces
 Expediunt per acuta belli.

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C A R M E N V.

AD A U G U S T U M.

Ut in urbem quam primum redeat.

DIVIS orte bonis, optime Romulæ
 Custos genti^s, abes jam nimium diu ;
Maturum redditum pollicitus Patrum
 Sancto concilio, redi.

Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone patriæ :
Instar veris enim, vultus ubi tuus
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies,
 Et soles melius nitent.

5

Ut mater juvenem, quem Notus (*a*) invido
 Flatu Carpathii trans maris æquora
Cunctantem spatio longius annuo
 Dulci distinet a domo,
Votis, ominibusque, et precibus vocat ;
Curvo nec faciem litore demovet :
Sic desideriis icta fidelibus
 Quærit patria Cæfarem.

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(a) Notus uideo flatu.

With more vigur increase upon Hercules grieving to overcome, nor did the * Colchans, or the Echionian Thebes † produce a greater prodigy. Shou'd you sink it in the depth, it comes out more beautiful : shou'd you contend with it, with great glory will it overthrow the conqueror unhurt *b'fore*, and will fight battles to be the talk of the wives. No longer can I send boasting messengers to Cart' age : all the hope and success of my name is fallen, is fallen by the death of *A'rubal*. There is nothing but what the hands of the Claudian family will perform ; which both Jupiter defends with his propitious divinity, and sagacious precaution conducts thro' the sharp trials of war.

O D E V.

To A U G U S T U S.

That he wou'd return as soon as possible into the city.

O Thou best guardian of the Roman people, who wert born under propitious Gods, thou art absent *from us* too long : after having promised a mature arrival to the sacred council of the senators, return. Restore, O excellent general, the light to your country ; for, like the spring, wherever your countenance has shone upon the people, the day proceeds more agreeably, and the sun has a superior lustre. As a mother with vows, omens, and prayers, calls for her son (whom the south wind with adverse gales detains from his sweet home, staying more than a year beyond the Carpathian sea) nor turns aside her looks from the winding shore ; in like manner, inspired with loyal wishes his country seeks for Cæsar. For, under your

* *Including to two dragons, one of Colchos, and one of Thebes, from the fowling of whose teeth armed man came out of the earth.*

† *Built by Echion.*



Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat :
Nutrit (a) rura Ceres, almaque Faustitas :
Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ :

Culpari netuit fides :

20

Nullis ponit tui casta domus stupris :
Mos et lex malorum edomuit nefas :

Laudantur simili puerperæ :

Culpam pœnæ remitt comes.

Quis Parthum paveat ? quis gelidum Scythen ?

25

Quis, Germania quos horrida parturit

Fœtus, incolumi Cæsare ? quis feræ

Bellum curet Iberiæ ?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,

Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores :

30

Hinc ad vina (b) redit lætus, et alteris

Te mensis adhibet Deum.

Te multæ prece, te prosequitur mero

Defuso pateris ; et Laribus tuum

Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris

35

Et magni memor Herculis.

Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias

Præstes Hesperiæ ; dicimus integro

Sicci mane die, dicimus uidi,

Cum sol oceano subest.

40

C A R M E N VI.

H Y M N U S A D A P O L L I N E M.

DIVE, quem proles Niobeæ magnæ
Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor
Sensit, et Trojæ prope victor altæ
Phthius Achilles.

5

Cæteris major, tibi miles impar ;

Filius quamvis Thetidos marinæ

Dardanas turres quateret tremenda,

Cuspide pugnax.

(a) Nutrit farra Ceres. Bentl. prato. Fab. (b) Ad vina enit lætus.

auspices, the ox in safety traverses the meadows : Ceres
fertilizes the ground, and *so does* abundant Prosperity :
the sailors skim thro' the calm ocean ; and honour ^{is*}
in dread of being censured. The chaste family is ex-
alted by no adulteries : morality and the law have got
the better of *that* foul crime : the child-bearing wo-
men are commended for an offspring like *the father* ;
and punishment presses as a companion upon guilt.

"Who can fear the Parthian ? Who the frozen Scythian ?
Who the progeny that rough Germany produces,
while Cæsar is in safety ? Who the war of fierce Spain ?
Every man *now* puts a period to the day midst his own
hills, and marries the vine to the widow'd elm-trees ;
from hence he returns joyful to his wine, and invites
you, as a Deity, to his second course. Thee with
many a prayer, thee he pursues with wine poured out
in libation from the cups ; and joins your divinity *to*
that of his household Gods, in the same manner as
Greece was mindful of Castor and the great Hercules.
May you, O excellent general, bestow a lasting festi-
vity to Italy—This is our language, when we are so-
ber at the early day, this is our language, when we
have well drank, at the time the sun is beneath the
ocean.

O D E VI.

H Y M N to A P O L L O.

THOU God, whom the offspring of Niobe ex-
perienced *to be* an avenger of a presumptive
tongue, and the ravisher Tityos *likewise*, and also the
† Thessalian Achilles almost the conqueror of lofty
Troy, a warrior superior to all others, but unequal
to thee ; tho' son of the Sea-goddess Thetis, he shook
the † Dardanian towers, encountering with his dread-

And therefore takes proper precaution against it.

+ Phthia, where Achilles was born, was a city of Thessaly.
ailed from Dardanus, the founder of Troy.

Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
 Pinis, aut impulsa cypressus Euro,
 Præcidit late, posuitque collum in
 Pulvere Teucro.

10

Ille non f. clusus equo Minervæ
 Sacra mentis male feriatos
 Troas, et lætans Priami choreis
 Falleret aula :

15

Sed palam (*a*) captis g. vis, heu nefas, heu !
 Nescios fari pueros Achivis
 Ureret flammis, etiam latentes
 Matris in alvo :

20

Ni, tuis (*b*) victus Venerisque gratae
 Vocibus, Divum pater annuisset
 Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos
 Alite muros.

Doctor (*c*) argutæ fidicen Thaliæ
 Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
 Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,
 Levis Agyieu.

25

Spiritum Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem
 Carminis, nomenque dedit poetæ.
 Virginum primæ, puerique claris

30

Patribus orti,
 Deliæ tutela Deæ, fugaces
 Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
 Lesbium servate pedem, meique

35

Pollicis iustum ;
 Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,
 Rite crescentem face Noëtilucam,
 Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos

40

Volvere menses.

Nupta jam dices ; Ego Dis amicum,
 Seculo festas referente luces,
 Reddidi carmen, docillis modorum
 Vatis Horati.

(*a*) Palam captor gravis. (*b*) Tuis flexus vocibus. (*b*, .)uctor Argivæ.

ful spear. He, as it were a pine smote with the biting ax, or a cypress prostrated by the east wind, fell extended, and reclined his neck in the Trojan armist. He wou'd not, by being shut up in a *wooden* horse *that* falsely pretended *to bear* the sacred rites of Minerva, have surprised the Trojans, revelling in an evil hour, and the court of Priam making merr' with balls ; but openly inexorable to his captives. Oh impious ! O !

ou'd have burnt speechleſs b. ſes with Grecian fires, even thofe conceal'd in *their* mother's womb : had not the father of the Gods, prevailed upon by your entreaties, and *thofe* of the beauteous Venus, granted to the *diffrēſd* affairs of Æneas, walls founded under happy auspices. Thou lyrist, Phœbus, the tutor of the harmonious Thalia, who batheſt thy locks in the river Xanthus, O delicate * Agyieus, ſupport the dignity of the Latian muſe. Phœbus gave me genius, Phœbus *gave me* the art *of composing* verſe, and the title of poet. Therefore, ye virgins of the firſt diſtinction, and ye youths born of illuſtrious parents, ye wards of the † Delian Goddess, who ſtops with her bow the flying lynxes and the fleetest ſtags, obſerve the Lesbian meaſure, and the ‡ motion of my thumb ; duly celebrating the ſon of Latona ; duly celebraing the Goddess that enlightens the night with her ſhining crescent, *ſhe that is* ſo propitiouſ to the fruits *of the earth*, and expeditiouſ in rolling on the precipitate months.—Shortly a bride you will ſay.—“I, expert in the meaſures of the po-“ et Horace, recited an ode which was acceptable to “ the Gods, when the ſeculiar period brought on the “ festal days.”

* Apollo was styled Agyieus, which ſignifies the ſtreets of cities, from his having altars and ſtatues in the public ſtreets, for the ſame reaſon that Diana had her name of Trivia, from being worshipped in the highways.

+ Delos was the place of Diana's nativity.

‡ The antients beat time with the thumb, as well as the foot in the manner we do.

C A R M E N. VII.

A D T O R Q U A T U M.

Illum, proposita norris necessitate, ad hilariter jucundaque rivendum invitat.

DIFFUGERE niv. redeunt jam gramina campis
Arboribusque comæ :
Mutat terra vices ; et decrescentia ripas
Flumina prætereunt :
Gratia cum Nymphis geminisque sororibus audet 5
Ducere nuda choros.
Immortalia ne speres, monet annus, et (*a*) alnum
Quæ rapit hora diem.
Figura mitescunt Zephyris ; vel proterit æstas,
Interitura, simul 10
Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit : et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia lunæ :
Nos ubi decidimus
Quo (*b*) pius Æneas, quo Tullus, dives et Ancus, 15
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
Tempora Di superi ?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo. 20
Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria ;
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te,
Restituet pietas.
Infernus neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum 25
Liberat Hippolitum :
Nec Letheæa valet Theseas abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

(*a*) Et album.(*b*) Quo pater Æneas

O D E VII.

To TORQUATUS.

By representing to him the certainty of death, he exhorts him to live in a cheerful and joyous manner.

THE snows are dissolved away, the herbage now returns to the fields, and the leaves to the trees. The earth changes her vicissitudes, and the decreasing rivers glide along their banks: the *elder* grace, together with the nymphs, and her * two sisters, dares *now* naked lead up the dance. That you are not to expect things permanent *here*, the year, and the hour that hurries away the agreeable day, sufficiently convinces us. The colds are mitigated by the *returning* Zephyrs; the summer follows close upon the spring, shortly to die *itself*, as soon as fruitful autumn shall shed its stores: and anon sluggish winter returns again. Nevertheless the quick revolving moons repair their wainings in the skies: *but* when we descend *to those regions* where the pious Æneas, where Tullus and the wealthy Ancus *have gone before us*, we become *nothing but* dust and shade. Who knows whether the Gods above will add to this day's reckoning the space of to-morrow? Every thing which you shall indulge to your friendly genius, shall escape the greedy hands of your heir. When once, O Torquatus, you shall be dead, and Minos shall have made his awful decisions concerning you; not your family, not your eloquence, not *even* your piety, shall restore you *to life*. For neither can Diana free the chaste Hippolytus from infernal darkness; nor is Theseus able to break off the Lethèan fetters from his dear Pirithous.

* There were three graces, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

C A R M E N VIII.

AD MARCIUM CENSORINUM.

Immortalitatem penes poetas esse.

DONAREM pateras, grataque commodus,
Censorine, meis ora sodalibus :
Donarem tripodas, præmia fortium
Graiorum : neque tu pessima munerum
Ferres, divite me scilicet artium 5
Quas aut Parrhasius protulit, aut Scopas ;
Hic faxo, liquidis ille coloribus
Solers nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum.
Sed non hæc mihi vis ; non tibi talium
Res est aut animus deliciarum egens. 10
Gaudes carminibus ; carmina possimus
Donare, et precium dicere muneri.
Non incisa notis marmora publicis,
Per quæ spiritus et vita redit bonis
Post mortem ducibus ; non celeres fugæ ; 15
Rejectæque retrorsum Annibalis minæ ;
Non incendia Carthaginis impiæ,
Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
Lucratus rediit, clarus indicant
Laudes, quam Calabræ Pierides ; neque 20
Si chartæ fileant quod bene feceris,
Mercedem tuleris. quid foret Iliæ
Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
Obstaret meritis invida Romuli ?
Ereptum Stygiis fluctibus Æacum 25
Virtus, et favor, et lingua potentium
Vatum divitibus consecrat insulis.
Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori :
Cœla Musa beat. sic Jovis interest
Optatis epulis impiger Hercules : 30



O D E VIII.

To MARCIUS CENSORINUS.

That the gift of immortality is in the power of the poets.

O Censorinus, with liberal heart I would present my acquaintance with goblets and beautiful vases of brass : I wou'd present them with tripods, which were the rewards of the brave Grecians : nor should you bear off the meanest of my donations, if ever I become rich in those pieces of art, which either Parrhasis or Scopas produced ; the latter in statuary, the former in liquid colours, eminent to pourtray at one time *the image* of a man, at another *that* of a God. But I have no store of this sort, nor do your * circumstances or inclination require any such curiosities as these. You delight in verses ; verses I can give, and set a value on the donation. Not marbles engraved with public inscriptions, by the means of which breath and life returns to illustrious generals after their decease ; not the precipitate flight of Hannibal, and his menaces retorted upon his own head ; not the flames of impious Carthage more eminently set forth his praises, who returned †, having gained a name from conquer'd Africa, than the ‡ Calabrian muses ; neither, shou'd writings be silent, wou'd you have any *adequate* reward for your laudable actions. What wou'd the son of Mars and Ilia be, if inviduous silence had stifled the merits of Romulus ? The force, and favour, and voice of powerful poets consecrates Æacus, snatched from the Stygian floods, to the fortunate islands. The muse forbids a praise-worthy man to die : the muse confers the happiness of heaven. Thus laborious Hercules has a place at the long'd-for banquets of Ju-

* Censorinus was very wealthy, and consequently was sufficiently provided with elegant furniture.

† Scipio, hence named Scipio Africanus.

‡ Ennius, the famous old poet, was born in Calabria.

Clarum Tyndaridæ sidus ab infimis
 Quassas eripiunt æquoribus rates :
 Ornatus viridi tempora pampino
 Liber vota bonos dicit ad exitus.

C A R M E N I X.

A D M A R C U M L O L L I U M.

*Ejus nomen suis carminibus ab hominum oblivione conatur
 vindicare.*

NE forte credas interitura, quæ
 Longe sonantem natus ad Aufidum,
 Non ante vulgatas per artes
 Verba loquor focianda chordis :
Non, si priores Mæonius tenet
 Sedes Homerus, Pindaricæ latent,
 Ceæque, et Alcæi minaces,
 Stesichorique graves Camenæ :
Nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon,
 Delevit ætas : spirat adhuc amor,
 Vivuntque commissi calores
 Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.
Non sola comtos arsit adulteri
 Crines, et aurum vestibus illitum
 Mirata, regalesque cultus,
 Et comites, Helle Lacæna :
Primusve Teucer tela Cydonio
 Direxit arcu : non semel Ilios
 Vexata : non pugnavit ingens
 Idomeneus Sthenelusve solus
Dicenda Mufis prælia : non ferox
 Hector, vel acer Deiphobus graves
 Excepit iætus pro pudicis
 Conjugibus puerisque primus ;
Vixere fortis ante Agamemnona
 Multi : sed omnes illacrymabiles
 Urgentur, ignotique longa
 Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

5
10
15
20
25



piter: *thus the * sons of Tyndarus, that bright constellation, rescue shatter'd vessels from the bosom of the deep: and thus Bacchus, with his temples adorned with the verdant vine-branch, brings the prayers of his votaries to successful issues.*

O D E I X.

To M A R C U S L O L L I U S.

The poet endeavours, by his verses, to rescue Lollius's name from oblivion.

DO not imagine that those words will perhaps be lost, which I, tho' born on the far-resounding Aufidus, utter to be accompanied with the lyre, by arts hitherto undivulged. If Mæonian Homer does possess the first rank, yet the Pindaria and † Cean muses, and the menacing strains of Alcæus, and the majestic ones of Stesichorus, are by no means obscure: neither, if Anacreon, tho' long ago and ever so lightly sung any thing, hath time destroyed it; even now breathes the love, and live the ardours of the ‡ Æolian maid, committed to her lyre. The Lacedemonian Helen is not the only fair who hath been inflamed by admiring the delicate ringlets of a gallant, and garments embroidered with gold, and courtly accomplishments, and retinue: nor was Teucer the first that directed arrows from the Cydonian bow; Troy was more than once harassed; the great Idomeneus and Sthenelus were not the only heroes that fought battles worthy to be recorded by the Muses: The fierce Hector or the strenuous Deiphobus were not the first that received heavy blows in defence of virtuous wives and children; many brave men lived before Agamemnon: but all they, unlamented and unknown, are overwhelmed with endless obscurity, because they were destitute of a sacred bard.

* Castor and Pollux.

† Simonides was a Ceian.

‡ Sappho.



(200)

- P**aulum sepultæ distat (*a*) inertiae
Celata virtus. non ego te meis
 Chartis (*b*) inornatum filebo,
 Totve tuos patiar labores
Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones. est anir us tibi
 Rerumque prudens, et secundis
 Temporibus dubiusque rectus ;
Vindex avaræ fraudis, et abstinens
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae ;
 Consulque non unius anni ;
 Sed quotius bonus atque fidus
Judex honestum prætulit utili, et
Rejectis alto dona nocentium
 Vultu, et per obstantes catervas
 Explicuit sua viator arma.
Non possidentein multa vocaveris
Recte beatum : rectius occupat.
 Nomen beati, qui Deorum
 Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramque callebat pauperiem pati,
 Pejusque letho flagitium timet :
 Non ille pro caris amicis
 Aut patria timidus perire.

30

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C A R M E N X.

AD L I G U R I N U M.

Monet ne sibi de forma nimium placat.

O Credulis adhuc, et Veneris muneribus potens,
 Inseparata tuæ cum veniet (*c*) pluma superbiæ,
 Et, quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ,
 Nunc et qui color, est puniceæ flore prior rosæ,
Mutatus, Ligurine, in faciem veterit hispidam ;
 Dices, Heu (quoties te speculo videris alterum)
 Quæ mens est hodie, cur eadem non puero fuit ?
 Vel cur his animis incolumes non redeunt genæ ?

(*a*) Distat inertia. *Bentl.* (*b*) Chartis inornatum silleri. (*c*) Veniet bruma superbiæ. *Bentl.*

CAR-

Valour, concealed, differs but little from cowardice when in the grave.-----I will not therefore, O Lollius, pass you over in silence, uncelebrated in my writings, or suffer envious forgetfulness with impunity to seize so many glorious toils of yours. You have a mind ever prudent in the conduct of affairs, and steady alike amidst success or danger: *you are* an avenger of avaritious fraud, and proof against money, that attracts every thing *by its influence*; and a consul not of the year *only*, but as often as the good and upright magistrate has preferr'd the honourable to the profitable, and has rejected, with a disdainful brow, the bribes of wicked men, and, triumphant thro' opposing bands, has display'd the arms *of his integrity*. You cannot with propriety call him happy that possesses much; he more justly claims the title of happy man, who well understands how to make a wise use of the gifts of the Gods, and how to bear severe poverty, and dreads a reproachful action worse than death: such a man as this is not afraid to perish in the defence of his dear friends, or of his country.

O D E X.

To L I G U R I N U S.

The poet advises him not to be too fond of his fine person.

O Cruel still, and still prevalent in the endowments of beauty, when all unexpected plume shall come upon your vanity. and those locks, which now play loosely on your shoulders, shall fall off, and that colour, which is now preferable to the blossom of the damask rose, changed, O Ligurinus, shall turn into a wrinkled face; then will you say, (as often as you see yourself quite another person in the looking-glass) alas! why was not my present inclination the same when I was young! Or why do not my former cheeks return unimpaired to these my present sentiments?

C A R M E N XI.
A D P H Y L L I D E M.

Invitat eam ad epulas die natali Mæcenatis.

EST mihi nonum superantis annum
Plenus Albani cedus ; est in horto,
Phylli, nectendis apium coronis ;
Est ederæ vis

Multa, qua crines religata fulges :

5

Ridet argento domus : ara castis

Vincta verbenis avet immolato

Spargier agno :

Cuncta festinat manus : huc et illuc

Cursitant miste pueris puellæ :

10

Sordidum flammæ (*a*) trepidant rotantes
Vertice fumum.

Ut tamen noris quibus advoceris

Gaudiis ; Idus tibi sunt agendæ,

Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ

15

Findit Aprilem :

Jure solennis mihi, sanctiorque

Pene natali proprio ; quod ex hac

Luce Mæcenas meus affluentes

Ordinat annos.

20

Telephum, quem tu petis, occupavit,

Non tuæ fortis juvenem, puella

Dives et lasciva ; tenetque grata

Compede vinctum.

Terret ambustus Phaethon avaras

25

Spes : et exemplum grave præbet ales

Pegasus, terrenum equitem gravatus

Bellerophonten,

Semper ut te digna sequare ; et, ultra

Quam licet sperare nefas putando,

30

Disparem vites age, jam meorum

Finis amorum

(*a*) Flammæ crepitant. *Bentl.*

(Non

O D E XI.

To P H Y L L I S.

He invites her to an entertainment on Mæcenas's birthday.

PHYLLIS, I have a cask full of Albanian wine,
upwards of nine years old ; I have in my garden
parsley for the weaving of chaplets ; I have a great
plenty of ivy, with which, when you have bound your
hair, you look *so* gay : the house shines chearfully with
plate : the altar, bound with chaste vervin, longs to
be sprinkled *with the blood* of a sacrificed lamb : all
hands are busy : my girls and boys, *in busy prepara-*
tion, fly about from place to place : the flames qui-
ver, rolling on *their painted* summit the footy smoak.
But yet that you may know to what joys you are invited ;
the ides are to be celebrated by you, the day which di-
vides April, the * month of sea-born Venus ; *a day*,
with reason to be solemnized by me, and almost more
sacred to me than that of my own birth ; since from
this day my dear Mæcenas reckons his flowing years.
A rich and buxom girl hath possessed herself of Tele-
phus, a youth above your rank ; and she holds him
fast by an agreeable fetter. Confined Phaeton strikes
terror into ambitious hopes, and the winged Pegasus,
not stomaching *to bear* the earth-born rider Bellerophon,
affords a terrible example, that you ought always to
pursue things that are suitable to you ; and that you
should avoid a disproportioned *match*, by thinking it
a crime to entertain a hope beyond what is allowable.
Come then, thou last of my loves (for hereafter I shall

* The grand festival of Venus was celebrated in this month.

(Non enim posthac alia calebo
Fœmina) condisce modos, amanda
Voce quos reddas ; (a) minuentur atræ
Carmine curæ.

35

C A R M E N X I I .
A D V I R G I L I U M .

*Illum ad cœnam vocat, ea lege ut suum secum adferat
symbolum.*

JAM veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
Impellunt animæ linteæ Thraciæ :
Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
Hiberna nive turgidi :
Nidum pœnit, Ityn flebiliter gemens, 5
Infelix avis, et Cecropiæ domus
Æternum opprobrium ; (b) quod male barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines :
Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
Custodes ovium carmina fistula ; 10
Delectantque (c) Deum, cui pecus et nigri
Colles Arcadiæ placent.
Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili :
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens, 15
Nardo vina merebere :
Nardi parvus onyx elicit cadum,
Qui nunc Sulpitiis accubat horreis,
Spes donare novas largus, amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax. 20
Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua
Velox merce veni : non ego te meis
Immunein meditor tingere poculis,
Plena dives ut in domo.
Verum pone moras et studium lucri ; 25
Nigrorumque inmemor. dum licet, ignium,
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem :
Dulce est despere in loco.

(a) Minuentur atræ. (b) Quæ male barbaras. (c) Delec-
taente Deum.

burn for no otherwoman) learn with me such measures, as you may recite with your lovely voice : our gloomy cares shall be mitigated with an ode.

O D E XII.

To V I R G I L.

Horace invites him to supper, upon consideration that he brings something towards the entertainment along with him.

THE * Thracian breezes, those attendants on the spring, that moderate the raging sea, now fill the sails ; now neither are the meadows stiff *with frost*, nor roar the rivers, swollen with winter's snow. The unhappy † bird, that piteously bemoans *the fate of Itys*, and is the eternal disgrace of the house of Cercop ; because she wickedly revenged the cruel liberties that kings will take, now builds her nest. The keepers of the sheep play tunes upon the pipe amidst the tender herbage, and delight that ‡ God, to whom flocks and the shady hills of Arcadia are agreeable. The time of year, O Virgil, has brought on thirst : but if you desire to quaff wine from the Calenian press, you that are a constant companion of young noblemen, must earn your liquor by *bringin some spikenard* : a small box of spikenard shall draw out a cask, which now lies in the Sulpician store-house, bounteous in the indulgence of fresh hopes, and efficacious in the washing away the bitterness of care. To which joys if you hasten, come instantly with your merchandise : I do not intend to dip you in my cups scot-free, like a man of wealth in a house abounding with plenty. But however, lay aside delay, and the desire of gain ; and, mindful of the gloomy *funeral flames*. intermix, while you may, your grave studies with a little light gaiety : 'tis delightful to give a loose on a proper occasion.

* Zephyrs blowing from Thrace.

+ The swallow into which Progne was metamorphosed for revenging the rape of Philomela, by serving up Tereus's son Itys to him in a banquet.

‡ Pan.

C A R M E N XIII.

A D L Y C E N.

Insultat ei quod contemnatur a juvenculis.

AUDIVERE, Lyce, Di mea vota, Di
Audivere, Lyce : sis anus, et tamen
Vis formosa videri ;
Ludisque et bibis impudens ;
Et cantu tremulo pota Cividinem
Lentum sollicitas. ille virentis et
Doctæ psallere Chiæ
Pulchris excubat in genis.
Importubus enim transvolat aridas
Quercus, et refugit te, quia luridi
Dentes, te, quia rugæ
Turpant, et capit is nives.
Nec Co referunt jam tibi purpuræ,
Nec (*a*) claræ lapides tempora, quæ semel
Notis condita fastis
Includit volucris dies.
Quo fugit Venus ? heu ! quove color ? decens
Quo motus ? quid habes illius, illius,
Quæ spirabat amores,
Quæ me surpuerat mihi,
Felix post Cynaram, notaque et artium
Gratarum facies : sed ynaræ breves
Annos fata dederunt,
Servatura diu parem
Cornicis vetulæ temporibus Lycen :
Possent ut juvenes visere fervidi,
Multo non sine risu,
Dilapsam in cineres facem.

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(*a*) Nec cari lapides.



O D E XIII.

To L Y C E.

He infests her on being the contempt of the young fellows.

THE Gods have heard my prayers, oh Lyce—oh Lyce, the Gods have heard my prayers : you are become an old woman, and yet you would have the appearance of a beauty ; and you wanton and drink in an audacious manner : and when in for it, solicit tardy Cupid with an *affected* quavering of voice. He basks in the charming cheeks of the blooming Chia, who is a proficient on the lyre. The teasing urchin flies over blasted oaks, and starts back at *the sight of* you, because foul teeth, because wrinkles and snowy hair render you odious. Now neither Coan purples, nor sparkling jewels restore those years, which winged time has inserted in the public annals. Whither is beauty gone ? alas ! or whither your bloom ? Whither your graceful deportment ? What have you *remaining* of her, of her, who breathed loves, and ravished me from myself, happy *in accomplishments* next to Cynara, and distinguished for an aspect of graceful delicacies : but, the Fates granted *but* a few years to Cynara, intending to preserve for a long time Lyce to be a rival in years with the aged raven : that the fervid young fellows might visit, not without excessive laughter that torch, *which once so brightly scorched*, now reduced to ashes.



C A R M E N X I V.

A D A U G U S T U M.

Drusi de Vindelicis, &c præsertim Tiberii de Rhœtis victoriis Augusti auspiciis ac elicitati adscribit.

QUÆ cura Patrum, quæve Quiritium,
 & lenis honorum muneribus tuas,
 Auguste, virtutes in ævum
 Per titulos memoresque fastos
 Æternet ? o qua sol habitabiles
 Illustrat oras, maxime principum,
 Quem legis expertes Latinæ
 Vindelici didicere nuper
Quid Marte posses. milite nam tuo
Drusus Genaunos, implacidum genus, 10
 Breunosq; e veloces, et arces
 Alpibus impositas tremendis
Dejecit acer plus vice simplici.
Major neronum mox grave prælrium
 Commisit, immaneisque Rhœtos 15
 Auspiciis pepulit secundis :
Spectandus in certamine Martio,
Devota morti peñora liberæ
 Quantis (a) fatigaret ruinis ;
 Indomitas (b) prope qualis undas
Exercet Auster, Pleiad in choro
Scindente nubes ; impiger hotium
 Vexare turmas, et frementem
 Mittere equum medios per ignes.
Sic tauriformis volvitur Anfidus, 20
Qui (c) regna Deuni præfluit Appuli,
 Cum sævit, horrendamque cultis
 Diluviem (d) meditatur agris ;
Ut barbarorum Claudius agmina
Ferrata vasto diruit impetu, 25

(a) Quantis fatigarat ruinis. (b) Indomitus prope qualis. *Bentl.*
 (c) Qui regna Dauni. *Bentl.* (d) Diluviem minitator agris.

Primof-

O D E XIV.

To A U G U S T U S.

He ascribes the victory of Drusus over the Vindelici, and more especially that of Tiberius over the Rhœti, to the auspices and success of Augustus.

WHAT zeal of the senators, or what of the Roman people, by decreeing the most ample honours, can eternize your virtues, O Augustus, by monumental inscriptions, and lasting records? O thou, wherever the sun illuminates the habitable regions, greatest of princes, whom the Vindelici, that never experienced the Roman sway, have lately learned how powerful you are in war. For Drusus, by means of your soldiery, has more than once bravely overthrown the Genauni, an implacable race, and the rapid Breuni, and the citadels situated on the tremendous Alps. The * elder of the Neroes soon after fought a terrible battle, and by your propitious auspices, smote the ferocious Rhœti: how worthy of admiration in the field of battle, *to see* with what destruction he oppressed the brave hearts devoted to voluntary death: just as the south works up the untameable waves, when the mystic dance of the Pleiades cleave the clouds; *so is he* strenuous to annoy the troops of the enemy, and to drive his eager steed thro' the midst of flames. Thus the † bull-formed (or branching) Aufidus, who washes the dominions of the Apulian Daunus, rolls, when he rages and meditates an horrible deluge to the cultivated lands; when Claudio^s overthrew, with impetu-

* Tiberius.

† The ancient painters and sculptors used to give horns to the images of the River-gods.

Primosque et extremos metendo
 Stravit humum, sine clade victor ;
 Te copias, te consilium, et tuos
 Præbente Divos. nam tibi, quo die
 Portus Alexandria supplex
 Et vacuam patefecit aulam,
 Fortuna lustro prospera tertio
 Belli secundos reddidit exitus ;
 Laudemque et optatum peractis
 Imperiis decus arrogavit.
 Te Cantaber non ante domabilis,
 Medusque, et Indus, te profugus Scythes
 Miratur, o tutela præfens
 Italiæ, dominæque Romæ.
 Te, fontium qui celat origines
 Nilusque, et Ister, te rapidus Tigris,
 Te belluosus qui remotis
 Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis,
 Te non paventis funera Galliæ,
 Duræque tellus audit Iberæ :
 Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri
 Compositis venerantur armis.

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C A R M E N X V.

A U G U S T O P A C I F I C O.

PHÆBUS volentem prælia me loqui,
 Vietas et urbes, increpuit; lyra ;
 Ne parva Tyrrhenum per aquor
 Vela darem. tua Cæsar, ætas
 Fruges et agris rettulit uberes ;
 Et signa nostro restituit Jovi,
 Derepta Parthorum superbis
 Postibus; et vacuum duellis
 Janum (*a*) Quirini clusit ; et ordinem
 Rectum evaganti frena licentiæ
 Injectit, emovitque culpas,
 Et veteres revocavit artes ;

5

10

(*a*) Janum Quirinum. *Pesserius.*

Per

ous might, the iron racks of the barbarians, and by mowing down both front and rear, strewed the ground, victorious, without *sustaining* any loss *on his side*: you supplying him with troops, you with counsels, and your own guardian powers. For, on that day, when the suppliant Alexandria opened her ports and deserted court, fortune, propitious to you in the third * Iustrum, has put a happy period to the war, and has ascribed *fresh* praise, and the *only* + wish'd-for honour to the victories already obtained. O thou dread guardian of Italy and imperial Rome. Thee the Spaniard, till now unconquer'd, and the Mede, and Indian; thee the vagrant Scythian admires; thee both the Nile, who conceals his fountain-heads, and the Danube; thee the rapid Tigris; thee the monster-bearing ocean that roars against the remote Britons; thee the region of Gaul, fearless of death, and *that* of hardy Iberia obeys; thee the Sicambrians, who delight in slaughter, laying aside their arms, revere.

O D E X V.

To A U G U S T U S, on the restoration of peace.

PHŒBUS chided me, when I was meditating to sing of battles and conquered cities on the lyre; that I might not set my little sails along the *vast* Tyrrhenian sea. Your age, O Cæsar, has both restored plenteous crops to the fields, and has brought back to our † Jupiter the *Roman* standards, torn from the proud pillars of the Parthians; and has shut up the temple of Janus *founded by* Romulus, now free from war; and has imposed a due discipline upon head strong licentiousness, and has extirpated crimes, and recalled the

* See the note to Ode IV. Book ii.

+ This victory obtained by Tiborius, left the world in peace, and Rome no more to wish for.

† The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.



(212)

**Per quas Latinum nomen et Italæ
Crevere vires, famaque, et imperi
Porrecta majeſtas ad ortum
Solis ab Hisperio cubili.**

15

**Custode rerum Cæſare, non furor
Civilis, aut vis (b) exiget otium ;
Non ira, quæ procudit enſes,
Et miseras inimicat urbes.**

20

**Non qui profundum Danubium bibunt,
Edicta rumpent Julia ; non Getæ,
Non Seres, infidive Persæ,
Non Tanaim prope flumen orti.**

**Nosque et profestis lucibus et sacris,
Inter jocosi munera Liberi,
Cum prole, matronisque nostris,
Rite Deos prius apprecati,
Virtute functos, more patrum, duces,
Lydis remisto carmine tibiis,
Trojamque, et Anchisen, et almæ
Progeniem Veneris canemus.**

25

30

(a) Vis eximet otium.

Q U I N T I



ancient arts, by which the Latine name and strength of Italy have increased, and the fame and majesty of the empire is extended from the sun's western bed, even to the east. While Cæsar is at the head of affairs, neither civil rage, nor violence, shall disturb the general tranquillity ; nor hatred which forges swords, and sets at variance unhappy states. Not those, who drink of the Danube, shall now break the Julian edicts ; not the Getæ, nor the Seres, or the perfidious Persians, nor those born upon the river Tanais. And let us, both on common and festal days, amidst the gifts of joyous Bacchus, together with our wives and families, having first duly invoked the Gods, celebrate, after the manner of our ancestors, with songs accompanied with Lydian pipes, our late valiant commanders, and Troy, and Anchises, and the offspring of benign Venus.

Q U I N T I
 H O R A T I I F L A C C I
 E P O D O N
 L I B E R.

C A R M E N I.

A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

Ad bellum Actiacum profecturo comitem se offert.

IBIS Liburnis inter alta navium,
 Amice, propugnacula,
 Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum
 Subire, Mæcenas, tuo.

Quid nos? quibus te vita (*a*) superstite

5

Jucunda; si contra, gravis:

Utrumne jussi persequemur otium

Non dulce, ni tecum simul?

An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet

Qua ferre non molles viros?

10

Feremus; et te, vel per Alpium juga,

Inhospitalem et Caucasum,

Vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum

Forti sequemur pectore.

(*a*) Vita sit superstite.

Roges, —

HORACE's EPODES;
OR, THE
FIFTH BOOK
OF THE
ODES

ODE I.

TO MÆCENAS.

Horace offers to accompany him on his departure for the Aetian expedition.

YOU will go, my friend Mæcenas, with Liburnian gallies amongst the tow'ring forts of *Anthony's large ships*, ready at your own hazard to undergo any of Cæsar's dangers. What shall I do? To whom life may *indeed* be agreeable if you survive, but, if otherwise, *it will be insupportable*. Whether shall I at your commands pursue my ease, which cannot be pleasing unless in your company? Or shall I endure this toil with such a courage as becomes uneffeminate men to bear—I will bear it; and with an intrepid soul will I follow you, either thro' the summits of the Alps, and the inhospitable Caucasus, or to the furthest

Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo
Imbellis ac firmus parum ?
comes minore (*a*) sum futurus in metu,
Qui major absentes habet :
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis
Serpentium allans timet
Magis relictis ; non, ut adsit, auxili
Latura plus præsentibus.
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur
Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ :
Non ut juvencis (*b*) illigata pluribus
Aratra (*c*) nitantur meis ;
Pecusve Calabris ante fidus fervidum
Lucana mutet (*d*) pascua :
Nec ut (*e*) superni villa candens Tusculi
Circæ tangat inœnia.
Satis superque me benignitas tua
Ditavit : haud paravero,
Quod aut, avarus ut Chremes, terra premam ;
Discinctus aut perdam ut nepos.

C A R M E N II.

VITÆ RUSTCÆ LAUDES.

Alphius fæenerator, velut artis suæ pertæsus, laudat vitam rusticam ; sed mox, avaritia vicitus, ad ingenium pristinum et vivendi rationem redit.

BEATUS ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fœnore ;
Neck excitatur classico miles truci,
Nec horret iratum mare ;
Forumque vitat, et superba civium
Potentiorum limina.

(a) Sim futurus in metu. *Heins.* (b) Juvencis alligata plu-
ribus. (c) Aratra nectantur meis. (d) Lucana mutet paſſus.
(e) Nec ut ſupini. *Bentl.*

furthest western bay. You may ask, *perhaps*, how I, unwarlike and infirm, can assist your labours by mine? While I am your companion I shall be in less anxiety, which takes possession of the absent in a greater measure. As the bird that has unfledged young, is in a greater dread of serpents approaches, when they are left;—Not that if she should be present when they came, she could be of any more service. Not only this, but every other war, shall be cheerfully embraced by me for the hopes of your favour: *and this* not that my ploughs shou'd labour yoked to a greater number of teams of mine own oxen; or that my cattle before the scorching dog-star shou'd change the Calabrian for the Lucanian pastures; neither that my white country box should reach (*approach in magnificence*) the * Circæan walls of lofty Tusculum. Your generosity has already enriched me enough, and more than enough: I shall never *wish to* amass, what either, like the miser Chremes *in the play*, I may bury in the earth, or luxuriously squander, like a prodigal rake.

O D E II.

The PRAISE of a COUNTRY LIFE.

Alphius the usurer, weary as it were with his crafts, praises a country life; but shortly overcome with avarice, he returns to his natural bent, and his old way of living.

HAPPY the man, who, remote from business, after the manner of the ancient race of mortals, cultivates his paternal lands with his own oxen, disengaged from every kind of usury; he is neither alarmed with the horrible trumpet, as a soldier, nor dreads he the hungry sea; he shuns both the bar, and the proud portals of the men in power. Wherefore he

* Circæan, because Tusculum was built by Telegonus the son of Circe--Telegoni jugæ parricida.



- Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine**
 Altas maritat populos ; 10
Aut in reducta valle mugientium
 Prospe^ctat errantes greges ;
Inutilesque falce ramos amputans,
 Feliciores inferit .
Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris ; 15
 Aut tondet infirm's oves.
Vel, cum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Autumnus arvis extulit,
Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pyra,
 Certantem et uvam purpuræ, 20
Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater
 Silvane, tutor finium !
Libet jacere modo sub antiqua ilice,
 Modo in tenaci gramine :
Labuntur altis interim (a) rivis aquæ ; 25
 Queruntur in silvis aves ;
Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
 Somnos quod invitet leves.
At cum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis
 Imbris nivesque comparet ; 30
Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multa cane
 Apros in obstantes plagas :
Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,
 Turdis edacibus dolos ;
Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem, 35
 Jucunda captat præmia.
Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
 Hæc inter obliviscitur ?
Quod si pudica mulier in partem juvet
 Domum atque dulces liberos, 40
(Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus
 Pernicis uxor Appuli)
Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum,
 Lassi sub adventum viri ;
Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus, 45
 Distenta siccet ubera :
Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,
 Dapes inemptas appareat ;

(a) Altis interim ripis.

either ds the lofty poplars to the mature branches of the vine ; or lopping off the useless boughs with his pruning knife, he ingrafts more fruitful ones ; or takes a prospect of the herds of his lowing cattle, wandering about in a lonely vale ; or stores his honey, pressed *from the combs*, in clean vessels, or shears his tender sheep. Or, when Autumn has lifted up in the fields his head adorned with mellow fruits, how glad is he while he gathers the pears grafted *by himself*, and the grape that vies with the purple, with which he may recompence thee, oh Priapus, and thee, father Sylvanus, the guardian of his boundaries ! sometimes he delights to lie under an aged holm-tree, sometimes on the matted grass : mean while the waters glide down from steep clefts ; the birds warble in the woods ; and the fountains murmur with their purling streams, which invites on gentle slumbers. But when the wintry season of the * tempestuous air prepares rains and snows, he either pushes the fierce boars, with dogs on every side, into the intercepting toils : or spreads his thin nets with the smooth pole, as a snare for the voracious thrushes ; or catches in his gin the timorous hare, or that stranger the crane, pleasing rewards *for his labour*. Amongst such joys as these, who does not forget those mischievous anxieties, which are the property of love ? But if a chaste wife, assisting on her part *in the management* of the house, and beloved children, (such as is the Sabine, or the sun-burnt spouse of the industrious Appulian) piles up the † sacred hearth with old wood just at the approach of her weary husband ; and shutting up the fruitful cattle in the woven hurdles, she milks dry their distended udders ; and, drawing this year's wine out of the well-seasoned cask, prepares the unbought collation ; not the Lucrine oysters cou'd

* Thundering Jupiter : but as thunder is the least frequent in winter, and Jupiter, it has above been observed, frequently signifies the air, the expression may perhaps best be understood of the loud hurricanes and the general troubled state of the atmosphere in the winter season.

† The Roman hearths were doubly sacred, first to their household Gods, and secondly to Vesta.

Non me Lucrina juverint cenchylia,
 Magisve rhombus, aut sciai,
 Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus
 Hiems ad hoc vertat mare :
Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
 Non attagen Ioricus
Jucundior, quam lecta de pinguissimis
 Oliva ramis arboru ?,
Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi
 Malvæ salubres corpori,
Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,
 Vel hœdus erectus lupo.
Has inter epulas, ut juvat pastas oves
 Videre properantes domum !
Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 Collo trahentes languido ;
Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus,
 Circum residentes Lares !
Hæc ubi locutus fœenerator Alphius,
 Jam jam futurus rusticus,
Omnum (*a*) relegit Idibus pecuniam ;
 Quærit Calendis ponere.

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C A R M E N III.

AD MÆCENATEM.

Allii detestatio.

PARENTIS olim si quis impia manu
 Senile guttur fregerit ;
Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
 O dura messorum ilia !
Quid (*b*) hoc veneni sœvit in præcordiis ?
 Num viperinus his cruor
Incoctus herbis me fefellit ? an malas
 Canidia tractavit dapes ?
Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum
 Medea mirata est ducem,

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(*a*) Redegit Idibus pecuniam. (*b*) Quæis hoc veneni ræ

delight me more, or the turbot, or the scar, shou'd
the tempestuous winter drive any from the Eastern
floods to this sea ; not the turkey, nor the Asiatic wild
fowl, can come into my stomach more agreeable, than
the olive gathered from the richest branches of the
trees, or the sorrel, that loves the meadows, or mal-
lows, salubrious, for a sickly Lody, or a lamb slain at
the feast of *the God** Terminus, or a kid just rescued
from the wolf. Amidst these dainties, how it pleases
one to see the well-fed sheep hastening home ! to see
the weary oxen, with drooping neck, dragging the in-
verted plough-share ; and numerous slaves, the test of a
rich family, ranged about the smiling household Gods !
when Alphius the usurer, now on the point of turning
countryman, had said *all* this, he collected in all his
money on the † Ides ;—and endeavours to put it
out again at the ‡ Calends.

O D E III.

To MÆCENAS.

He expresses his aversion to garlick.

If any person at any time with an impious hand has
broke his aged father's neck, let him, *by way of*
punishment, eat garlick, more baneful than hemlock.
O the hardy bowels of the mowers ! what poison is
this that rages in my entrails ! Has viper's blood, in-
fused in these herbs, deceived me ? Or has Canidia
meddled with this vile food ? When Medea, beyond
all the other Argonauts, admired their handsome leadee

* *The tutelar God of their boundaries.*

† *The middle of one month.*

‡ *The beginning of another.*



Ignota tauris illigaturum juga,
Perunxit hoc Jasonem :
Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem,
Serpente fugit alite.
Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor
Siticulofæ Apuliæ :
Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
Inarsit æstuosius.
At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
Jocose Mæcenas ; precor
Manum puella suavio opponat tuo,
Extrema et in sponda cubet.

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C A R M E N IV.

In quendam, qui e servo tribunus militum factus, triumviralis classis parti erat præficiendus.

LUPIS et agnis quanta fortito obtigit,
Tecum mihi discordia est,
Ibericis peruste funibus latus,
Et crura dura compede.
Licet superbus ambules pecunia,
Fortuna non mutat genus.
Videsne, sacraim metiente te viam
Cum bis (*a*) ter ulnarum toga,
Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
Liberrima indignatio ?
Sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus
Præconis ad fastidium,
Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera,
Et Appiam mannis terit ;
Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques,
Othonem (*b*) contempto, sedet.
Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
Rostrata duci pondere
Contra latrones atque servilem manum,
Hoc, hoc tribuno militum ?

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(*a*) Cum bis trium ulnarum. *Benl.* (*b*) Othonem contento.

The anointed Jafon with this as he was going to tie the unexperienced yoke on the fiery bulls : and having revenged herself on Jafon's * mistress, by making her presents besmeared with this, she flew away on her winged dragon. Never did the steaming influence of any constellation so raging as this rest upon the thirsty Apulia ; nor did the gift of *Dejanira* burn hotter upon the shoulders of the laborious Hercules. But if ever, facetious Mæcenas, you shou'd have a desire for any such stuff again, I wish that your girl may oppose her hand to your kiss, and lie at the furthest part of the bed.

O D E IV.

On a certain person. who, from a slave, being made a military tribune, was to have the command of one part of the fleet of the Triumviri.

AS great an enmity as is allotted by nature to wolves and lambs, *so great a one* have I to thee, thou that art galled at thy side with Spanish cords, and on thy legs with the pinching fetter. Tho' purse-proud with your riches you strut along, *yet* fortune does not alter your low birth. Do you not observe, while you are measuring the † sacred way with the robe twice three ells long, how a most open indignation distorts the faces of those that pass and repass ? *Mind* this fellow (*say they*) cut with the Triumvir's whips even till the beadle was sick of his office, he cultivates a thousand acres of Falernian land, and wears out the Appian road with his *prancing* nags ; and, in despite of † O-tho', fits in the first rows of the *Circus* as a knight of distinction. To what purpose is it that so many brazen-beaked ships of immense bulk shou'd be had out against pirates and a band of slaves, while this, this *fellow*, is a military tribune ?

* Creusa.

† Via Sacra, the grand street that led to the Capitol.

‡ Cæcilius Otho made a law by which the seats of the Roman knights in the Circus were regulated.



C A R M E N V.

Pueri in Canidiam veneficam diræ.

AT o Deorum quidquid in cœlo (*a*) regit
 Terras et humanum genus ?
Quid iste fert tumultus ? et quid omnium
 Vultus in unum me truces ?
Per liberos te, si vocata partibus
 Lucina veris adfuit,
Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,
 Per improbatum hæc Jovem ;
Quid ut noverca me intueris, aut uti
 Petita ferro bellua ?
Ut hæc trementi questus ore, constitit
 Insignibus raptis puer,
Impube corpus, quale posset impia
 Mollire Thracum pectora :
Canidia brevibus implicata viperis
 Crines et incomtum caput,
Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas,
 Jubet cupressus funebres,
Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,
 Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,
Herbasque, quas lolchos, atque Iberia
 Mittit venenorum ferax,
Et offa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis,
 Flammis aduri Colchicis.
At expedita Saganæ per totam domum
 Spargens Avernales aquas,
Horret capillis, ut marinus, asperis,
 Echinus, aut (*b*) currens aper.
Abacta nulla Veia conscientia
 Ligonibus duris humum
Exhauriebat, ingemens laboribus :
 Quo posset infoissus puer

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(*a*) Quidquid in cœlo regis. (*b*) Aut Laurens aper. *Dœr.*



O D E V.

The imprecations of a boy against the witch Canidia.

BUT, oh whatever power of the Gods rules the earth and human race, what means this tumult ? And what the hideous looks of all these *old hags*, fixed upon me alone ? I conjure thee by thy children (if invoked *Lucina* was ever present at any real birth of yours,) I conjure thee by this empty honour of my * purple, and by Jupiter, who must disapprove these proceedings why do you look at me like a step-mother, or as a wild beast stricken with a dart ? While the boy made these complaints with a faltering voice, he stood, with his † badges of distinction taken from him, a delicate body, such as might soften the impious breasts of the *savage* Thracians : Canidia, having her hair and uncombed head interwoven with little vipers, orders wild fig trees torn up from groves, orders funeral cypresses, and eggs besmeared with the gore of a loathsome toad, and feathers of the nocturnal screech owl, and those herbs, which ‡ Iolchos, and Spain, fruitful in poisons, transmits, and bones, snatched from the mouth of a hungry bitch, to be burnt in || Colchian flames. But Sagana, tucked up for expedition, sprinkling the waters of § Avernus all over the house, bristles up with her rough hair, like a sea-urchin, or a boar pursued. Veia, deterred by no remorse of conscience, groaning with the toil, dug p the ground with the sharp spade ; where the boy, fixed in, might long be tormented to death at the sight of food varied two

* The toga prætexta, which the children of the nobility wore, was bordered with purple.

+ The Toga prætexta and the bulla, which latter was a piece of gold silver, made in the shape of an heart.

‡ A town in Thessaly.

|| Colchian such as Medea of Colchos made use of, that is, according to art.

§ Avernus was a lake in Campania, whose waters were held sacred to the Infernal Deities.



- Longe die bis terve mutatæ dapis**
Inemori spectaculo ; 35
Cum prominaret ore, quantum exstant aqua
Suspensa mento corpora,
Exflcta ^(a) uti medullæ, et aridum jecur
Amoris esset poculuni ;
Interminato cum semel àixæ cibo
Intabuissent pupulæ. 40
Non defuisse masculæ libidinis
Arminiensem Foliam,
Et otiosa credidit Neapolis,
Et omne vicinum oppidum :
Quæ fidera excantata voce Thessala, 45
Lunamque cœlo deripit.
Hic irrefectum fæva dente livido
Canidia rodens pollicem,
Quid dixit ? aut quid tacuit ? o rebus meis
Non infideles arbitræ, 50
Nox, et Diana, quæ silentium regis,
Arcana cum fiunt sacra ;
Nunc, nunc adeste : nunc in hostiles domos
Iram atque numen vertite :
Formidolofis dum latent silvis feræ, 55
Dulci sopore languidæ :
Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
Latrent Suburanæ canes,
Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
Meæ laborarint manus. 60
Quid accidit ? cur dira barbaræ minus
Venena Medeæ valent ?
Quibus superbam iugit ulta pellicem
Magni Creontis filiam ;
Cum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam 65
Incendio nuptam abstulit.
Atqui nec herba, nec latens in asperis
Radixfefellit me locis.
Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
Oblivione pellicum. 70
Ah, ha, solutus ambulat veneficæ
Scientioris carmine.

(a) Exfecta, extæta. Exesa uti medulla. Heinj.

Non

or three times in a day ; while he stood out with his face, just as much as bodies suspended by the chin *in swimming*, project from the water ; that his parched marrow and dry'd liver might be a charm for love ; when once the pupils of his eyes had wasted away by being fixed on the forbidden food. Both the idle Naples and every neighbouring town believed that *Follies of Arminium*, a *witch* of masculine lust, was not absent *from these rites* : she who with her Thessalian incantations, forces the charmed constellations and the moon from heaven. Here the fell Canidia, gnawing her unpared thumb with her livid teeth, what said she ? Or what did she not say ? Oh ye faithful witnesses to my proceedings, Night, and Diana, who preside o'er silence, when the secret mysteries are celebrated ; now, now be present : and turn your anger and power against the houses of our enemies : while the wild beasts lie hid in the gloomy woods, dissolved in sweet repose : let the dogs of the * Suburra, (which may be a matter of ridicule for every body) bark at the old fornicator, bedaubed with essence, such as my hands never made any more exquisite. What is the matter ? Why are these compositions less efficacious than those of that barbarian Medea ? By the means of which she made her escape, after having revenged herself on Jason's haughty mistress, the daughter of the mighty Creon ; when the garment, a gift that was infected with poison, took off his new bride by its inflammatory power. And yet no herb, nor root latent in inaccessible places ever escaped my notice. Nevertheless, he sleeps in the essenced bed of every harlot, from his forgetfulness of me. Ha ! ha ! he walks *in security*, set free *from my power* by the charms of some

* Suburra, a street in Rome inhabited by the lower class of people and a notorious nest for harlots.



Non ufitatis, Vare, potionibus

(O multa fleturum caput !)

Ad me recurras : nec vocata mens tua
Marsis redibit vocibus.

75

Maur parabo : majus infundam tibi.
Fast dienti poculum.

80

Priusque cœlum fidet inferius mari,
Tellure porrecta super,

Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti
Bitumen atris ignibus.

Sub hæc puer, jam non, ut ante, mollibus
Lenire verbis impias ;

85

Sed dubius unde rumperet silentium,
Misit Thyesteas preces.

Venena, (a) magnum fas nefasque, non valent
Convertere humanam vicem :

90

Diris agam vos : dira detestatio
Nulla expiatur victima.

Quin, ubi perire jesus expiravero,
Nocturnus occurram furor ;

Petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus :
(Quæ vis Deorum est Manium)

95

Et inquietis assidens præcordiis,
Pavore somnos auferam.

Vos turba vicatim, hinc et hinc faxis petens,
Contundet obscœnas anus.

100

Post, infepulta membra different lupi
Et Esquiline alites.

Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites !
Effugerit spectaculum.

(a) Venana magica fas nefasque non valent.
Non vertere humanas vices. *Bentl.*

more powerful witch. Varus, (oh, you are a person
th . will shortly have much to lament !) thou shalt come
back to me by *the means* of unusual spells : nor shall
you return to yourself by all the power of * Marsian
inchantments. I will prepare a stronger *philtre* : I
will pour in *that* stronger philtre to you, disdainful as
you are, and the heaven shall subside below the sea,
and the earth extended over it, sooner than you shall
not burn with a love for me, in the same manner as
this pitch *burns* in the footy flames. At these words,
the boy no longer attempted, as before, to move impious
hags, by footing expressions ; but doubtful in
what manner he should break silence, utter'd † Thyestean
imprecations. Potions (*says he*) have a great
efficacy in confounding right and wrong, but are not
able to invert the condition-lot of human nature : I
will persecute you with curses : and *that* execrating de-
testation is not to be expiated by any victim. More-
over, when doomed *by you* to death I shall have expired,
I will attend you as a nocturnal fury ; and a ghost, I
will attack your faces with my hooked talons ; (for
such is the power of those divinities, the ‡ Manes)
and brooding upon your restless breasts, I will deprive
you of repose by terrible *visions*. And then the mob,
from village to village, assaulting you on every side
with stones, shall demolish *all* you filthy hags. Fi-
nally, the wolves and || Esquilian vultures shall scatter
abroad your unburied limbs. Nor shall this spectacle
escape the observation of my parents, which, alas !
must now survive me.

* Marsus was a son of the sorceress Circe.

† Thyestean, such execrations as Thyestes made use of to his brother
Atreus. *Vid. Sen. Trag.*

‡ Manes, the gennises of the dead, who had a kind of divinity ascribed to them.

|| The Esquiline were the public burying places, and also where the
criminals were exposed after execution, and consequently the resort of birds
of prey.



C A R M E N VI.

In CASSIUM SEVERUM.

Maledico minitatur ultionem.

QUID immerentes hospites vexas, canis,
Ignavus adversum lupos?
Quin hic inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
Et me remorsurum petis?
Nam, qualis aut Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon,
Amica vis pastoribus, 5
Agnam per altas aure sublata nives,
Quæcunque præcedet fera.
Tu, cum timenda voce complesti nemus,
Projectum odoraris cibum.
Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
Parata tollo eornua; 10
Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,
Aut acer hostis Bupalo.
An, si quis atro dente me petiverit,
Inultus ut flebo puer? 25

5

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25

C A R M E N VII.

AD ROMANOS.

Bellum civile redintegrantes.

QUO, quo scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
Aptantur enses conditi?
Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
Fusum est Latini sanguinis?

No



O D E VI.

Against CASSIUS SEVERUS.

Horace threatens to revenge himself on him for his maledictions.

THOU cur, that art a coward against wolves, why do you persecute innocent strangers? Why do you not, if you can, turn your empty yelpings hither, and attack me, who will bite again? For, like a mastiff, or tawny greyhound, that is a friendly assistant to shepherds, I will drive with erected ears thro' the deep snows every brute that shall go before me. *As for you, when you have fill'd the grove with your tremendous barking, you smell at the food that is thrown to you. Have a care, have a care: for, very bitter against bad men, I exert my horns ever ready for a fault; like * him that was rejected as a son-in-law by the perfidious Lycambes, or the † satyric enemy of Bupalus.* What, if any cur attack me with malignant tooth, shall I only blubber like a boy that is incapable of revenging himself?

O D E VII.

To the ROMAN PEOPLE.

On their renewing the civil war.

WHITHER, whither impious are you rushing? or why are the swords drawn that were so lately sheathed? Is there then too little of the Roman blood spilt upon land and sea? And this, not that the

* Lycambes broke his word with the poet Archilocus, with regard to his daughter Neobule; upon which Archilochus composed so severe a satire against him, that both he and his daughter hanged themselves in despair.

† Bupalus, a celebrated painter, having ridiculed the person of the poet Hippoanax, by a portraiture he made of him, the bard, in return, wrote a most bitter invective against him.



Non ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis
 Romanus arces ureret ;
 Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
 Sacra catenatus via :
 Sed , secundum vota Parthorum, sua
 Ur is hæc periret de tera.
 Neq; e hic lupis mos, nec fuit leonibus
 Unquam, nisi in dispar, feris.
 Furorne (*a*) cæcus, an rapit vis acrior,
 An culpa ! responsum date.
 Tacent : et ora pallor albus inficit ;
 Mentesque perculsa stupent.
 Sic est : acerba fata Romanos agunt,
 Scelusque fraterna necis ;
 Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
 Sacer nepotibus crux.
20

C A R M E N VIII.

In ANUM LIBIDINOSAM.

ROOGARE longo putidam te seculo,
 Vires quid enervit meas ?
 Cum sit tibi dens ater, et rugis vetus
 Frontem senectus exaret ;
 Hic etque turpis inter aridas nates
 Podex, ve ut crudæ bovis.
 Sed incitat me pectus, et mammæ putres,
 Equina quales ubera ;
 Venterque mollis, et femur tumentibus
 Exile suris additum.
 Esto beata ; funus atque imagines
 Ducant triumphales tuum ;
 Nec sit marita quæ rotundioribus
 Onusta baccis ambulet.
 Quid, quod libelli Stoici interfericos
 Jacere pulvilos amant ?

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(*a*) Furorne cæcos.

Romans might burn the proud towers of envious Carthage, or that the Britons hitherto unassailed, might go down the Sacred Way bound in chains : but that, according to the wishes of the Parthians, this city may fall by its own strength. *And yet this barbarous method of fighting never obtained even amongst either wolves or savage lions, unless against a different species.* Does blind phrenzy or your superior valour, or some crime, hurry you on at this rate ? answer me. They are silent—and livid paleness infects their countenances, and their stricken souls are stupefied. This is the case : a cruel fatality, and the crime of fratricide have disquieted the Romans, *from that time*, when the blood of the innocent * Remus, to be expiated by his descendants, was spill'd upon the earth.

O D E VIII.

Upon a WANTON OLD WOMAN.

CAN you, grown rank and old, ask what unnerves my vigour ? When your teeth are black, and old age withers your brow with wrinkles ; and whose back sinks between your staring hip-bones, like that of an unhealthy cow. But, *forsooth !* your breast and your fallen chest—full well resembling a broken-backed horse, provokes me : and a body flabby, and feeble knees supported by swollen legs. May you be happy : and may triumphal statues + adore your funeral procession : and may no matron appear in public abounding with richer pearls. What follows, because the bookish stoicks sometimes love to indulge on filken pil-

* He was slain by his brother Romulus, for ridiculing his walk by leaping over it.

+ There was a privilege, termed the right of Images, which permitted the statues of such ancestors of the deceased as had been dignified by public honours, to be carried in the funeral procession.

Illiterati num minus nervi rigent?
 Minusve languet fascinum?
 Quod ut superbo provokes ab inguine,
 Ore allaborandum est tibi.

C A R M E N I X

A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

Aetiacæ victoriæ primordiæ celebrat.

QUANDO (*a*) repostum Cæcubum ad festas dapes,
 Victore lætus Cæsare,
 Tecum sub alta (sic Jovi gratum) domo,
 Beate Mæcenas, bibam,
 Sonante (*b*) mixtum tibiis carmen lyra,
 Hac Dorium, illis Barbarum?
 Ut nuper? actus cum freto Neptunius
 Dux fugit usq;is navibus,
 Minatus Urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat
 Servis amicus perfidis.
 Romanus (eheu posteri negabitis)
 Emancipatus feminæ
 Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus
 Servire rugosis potest:
 Interque signa turpe militaria
 Sol aspicit conopeum.
 Ad (*c*) hunc frementes verterunt bis mille equos
 Galli, canentes Cæsarem;
 Hostiliumque naviuin portu latent
 Puppes sinistrorum citæ.
 Io triumphé; tu moraris aureos
 Currus, et intactas boves.
 Io triumphé; nec Jugurthino parem
 Bello reportasti ducem:
 Neque (*d*) Africano, cui super Carthaginem
 Virtus sepulcrum condidit.
 Terra marique victus hostis, Punico
 Lugubre mutavit sagum.

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(*a*) Quando o repostum. *Heins.* (*b*) Mixtis tibiis carmen
 (*c*) Ad hoc frementes. *Bentl.* (*d*) Neque Africanum

low? Are learned constitutions the less robust? Or are our limbs less stout? But for you to raise an appetite in a stomach that is nice, it is necessary that you exert every art of language.

O D E I X.

To MÆCENAS.

Horace celebrates the successes that preceded the victory at Actium.

WHEN, oh happy Mæcenas, shall I, overjoyed at Cæsar's being victorious, drink with you under the stately dome (for such is the will of Jupiter) the Cæcuban reserved for festal entertainments, whilst the lyre plays a tune, accompanied with flutes, that *in* the Doric, these *in* the Phrygian *measure*? as lately; when the * Neptunian admiral, driven from the sea, and his navy burned, fled, after having menaced those chains to Rome, which, like a friend, he had taken off from perfidious slaves. The Roman soldier (alas! ye, our posterity, will deny *the fact*) enslaved to a † woman, carries pallisadoes and arms, and can be subservient to haggard eunuchs: and amongst the military standards, oh shame! the sun beholds an *Egyptian* canopy. Indignant at this, the Gauls turned two thousand of their cavalry, proclaiming Cæsar: and the ships of the hostile navy, going off to the left, lie by in port. Hail, thou God of triumph! you that delay the *triumphal honours of* golden chariots, and untouched heifers. Hail, thou God of triumph! you neither brought back a general equal to Cæsar from the Jugurthine war, nor from the African war, him whose valour raised him a monument by conquer'd Carthage. Our enemy, overthrown both by land and sea, has changed his purple vestments for mourning: And

* Pompey the Great had been a very successful admiral, which gave young Pompey the hint to style himself the son of Neptune.
† Cleopatra



Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus
 Ventis iturus non suis,
Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto,
 Aut fertur incerto mari.
Can ciiores affer huc, puer, scyphos,
 E (a) Chia vina aut Lesbia ;
Vel quod fluentem rauseam coerceat,
 Metire nobis Cæcubum.
Curam metumque Cæsaris rerum juvat
 Dulci Lyæo solvere.

30

35

C A R M E N X.

In MÆVIUM.

Ipsi naufragium imprecatur.

MALA soluta navis exit alite
 Ferens olentem Mævium.
Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus
 Auster, meimoto fluctibus.
Niger rudentes Eurus, inverso mari,
 Fractosque remos differat.
Infurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
 Frangit (b) trementes ilices.
Nec fidus atra nocte amicum appareat,
 Qua tristis Orion cadit :
Quietiore nec feratur æquore
 Quam Grata victorum manus ;
Cum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio
 In impiam Ajacis ratem.
O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis,
 Tibique pallor luceus,
Et illa non virilis ejulatio,
 Preces et averfun ad Jovem ;
Ionius udo cum remugiens sinus
 Noto carinam ruperit !

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(a) Aut Chia vina. (b) Vertit trementes ilices. *Basil.**Opima*

now he either seeks Crete, famous for her hundred cities, ready to sail with the winds unfavourable; or the Syrinx has traffed by the south; *on else* is driven by the uncertain sea. Bring hither, boy, larger bowls, and the Cæcuban or Tuscan wine; or what may correct this rising qualm of mine, fill me out the Cæcuban. 'Tis m^r pleasure to dissipate care and anxiety for Cæsar's danger with delicious wine.

O D E X.

Against MÆVIUS.

Horace wishes that he may suffer shipwreck.

THE vessel that carries the loathsome Mævius makes her departure with an unlucky omen. Be mindful, oh south-wind, that you buffet it about with horrible billows. May the gloomy east, turning up the sea, disperse its cables and broken oars. Let the north arise *in* as mighty fury as when he rives the quivering oaks on the lofty mountains; nor let a friendly star appear through the spissey night, in which the baleful Orion sets: nor let him be convey'd in a calmer sea, than was the Grecian band of conquerors, when Pallas turn'd her rage from burned Troy to the ship of impious * Ajax. Oh what a sweat is coming upon your sailors, and *what* a fallow paleness upon you, and that effeminate wailing, and *those* prayers to unregarding Jupiter; when the Ionian bay, roaring with the tempestuous south-west, shall break *your* keel!

* Ajax Oileus who debauched Cassandra in the temple of Pallas, which raised the indignation of that Goddess against him.

Opima quod si præda curvo littore
 Porrecta (*a*) mergos (*b*) juveris ;
 Libidinosus immolabitur caper,
 Et agna Tempestatibus.

C A R M E N XI.

A D P E T T I U M.

*Se amore captum non posse ad versus faciendos operam et
 studium conferre.*

PETTI, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat
 Scribere versiculos, amore (*c*) percuffum gravi ;
Amore, qui n.c præter omnes, expetit
 Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere
Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti
 Inachia furere, silvis honorem decutit
Heu me, per Urbem, (nam pudet tanti *mali*)
 Fabula quanta fui ! conviviorum et pœnitent.
In queis amantem et languor et silentium
 Arguit, et latere petitus imo spiritus.
Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
 Pauperis ingenium, querebar, applorans *tibi* ;
Simul calentis inverecundus Deus
 Fervidiore mero arcana promorat loco
Quod si meis inæstuet præcordiis
 Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat
Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia ;
 Definet imparibus certare summotus *pudor*.
Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,
 Jussus abire domum, ferebar incerto pede
Ad non amicos, heu, mihi postes, et heu,
 Limina dura ; quibus lumbos et *infregi* latus.

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(*a*) Proiecta mergos. *Bentl.* (*b*) Porrecta *mergos iuvat*.
 (*c*) Amore percuffum gravi.

but, if extended along the winding shore, you shall
desight the cormorants as a dainty prey, a lascivious
she-oat and an ewe-lamb, shall be sacrificed to the
teupsis.

O D E XI.

To P E T T I U S.

Horace is so much in love, that he cannot apply himself
to the study of poetry.

IT by no means, oh Pettius, delights me, as heretofore, to write Iyric verses, being smitten with cruel love ; with love, who takes pleasure to enflame me beyond others, either youths, or maidens. This is the third December, that has shewn the leafy honours from the woods, since I ceased to be mad for Inachia. Ah me ! (for I am ashamed of so great a misfortune) what a subject of talk was I thro' the whole city ! I repent too of the entertainments, that I frequented, at which both a languishing, and silence, and sighs, heaved from the bottom of my breast, have discover'd the lover. Then, as soon as the indelicate God, *Bacchus*, by stronger wine than ordinary, had removed, as I grew warm, the secrets of my heart from their repository, I made my complaints, thus lamenting to you, "that the fairest genius of a poor man hath no weight against wealthy lucre." Wherefore, if a generous indignation shou'd boil in my breast, insomuch as to disperse to the winds those disagreeable (*tho' soothing*) applications, that give no ease to the desperate wound ; then the shame, of being overcome, ending, shall cease to contest with rivals of such a sort. When I, with great gravity, had applauded these resolutions in your presence, being ordered by you to go home, I was carried with a wandering foot, to poits, alas ! to me not friendly, and, alas ! obdurate gates ; against which I bruised my loins and side. Now my engagement

Nunc, gloriantis quamlibet mulierculans
 Vincere mollitia, amor Lycisci me tenet
 Unde expedire non amicorum queant
 Libera consilia, nec contumeliae graves;
 Sed alius ardor, aut puellæ candidæ,
 Aut teretis pueri, longam renodantis somam.

15

C A R M E N XII.

In anum fœdam quæ illius amores ambiebat.

QUID tibi vis, mulier nigris dignissima barris ?
 Munera cur mihi, quidve tabellas
 Mittis, nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesæ ?
 Nan que sagacius unus odoror,
 Polypus, an gravis hirsutis cibet hircus in alis, 5
 Quam canis acer, ubi lateat sus.
Quis iudor vietis, et quam malus undique membri
 Crescit odor cum pene soluto
 Indomitam properat rabiem sedare ; nec illi
 Jam manet humida creta, colorque
 Stercore fucatus crocodili ; jamque subando 10
 Tenta cubilia, tectaque rumpit.
Vel mea cum sævis agitat fastidia verbis :
 Inachia langues minus ac me :
Inachiam ter nocte potes ; mihi semper ad unum 15
 Mollis opus. pereat male, quæ te
Lesbia, quærenti taurum, monstravit inertem :
 Cum mihi Cous adesset Amyntas ;
Cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus,
 Quam nova collibus arbor inhæret. 20
Muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanæ
 Cui properabantur ? tibi ? nempe
Ne foret æquales inter conviva, magis quem
 Diligeret mulier sua, quam te.
O ego non felix, quam tu fugis, ut pavet acres 25
 Agna lupos, capreæque leones.

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ment with he delicate Lyciscus engrosses all my time : from that neither the unreserved admonitions, nor the serious apprehensions of other friends, can recal me to my former taste for poetry ; — but, perhaps, either a new flane for some beautiful damsel, or the more winning address of some new acquaintance may.

O D E XII.

Upon an o'd woman.

WHAT would you be at, you woman, flitter for the swarthy monsters ? Why do you find tokens, why billet-doux to me, and not to son ? vigorous youth, and of a taste not nice ? For I am one who discerns a Polypus, or fetid ramminess, howe're concealed, more quickly than the keenest dog the covert of the boar. What sweatiness, and how rare an odor, every where rises from her wither'd limb when she strives to lay her furious rage with impossibilities ; now she has no longer the advantage of moist cosmetics, and her colour appears as if stained with crocodilian ordure ; and now, in wild impetuosity, she tears her bed, bedding, and all she has. She attacks even my loathings in the most angry terms : — you are always less dull with Inachy than me : in her company you are three-fold complaisance ; but you are ever unprepared to oblige me in a single instance. Lesbia, who first recommended you — so unfit a help in time of need, may she lead apes in hell : when Coan Amyntas paid me his addresses ; who is ever as constant in his fair one's service, as the young tree to the hill it grows on. For whom were laboured the fleeces of the richest Tyrian dye ? For you ? Even so that there was not one in company, amongst gentlemen of your rank, whom his own wife * admired preferable to you ; oh ! unhappy me, whom you fly, as the lamb dreads the fierce wolves, or the sheep goats the lions.

Then it was the fashion for husbands to be adorned with garments wives manufactory, their taste and elegance were sure to be ad-

C A R M E N XIII.

A D A M I C U M.

*Vitæ solitudo vino, caitu, et amicorum alloquisi, esse
mitigandas.*

HORRIDA tempestas cœlum contraxit ; et imbre
Nivesque deducunt Jovem : nunc mare nunc
filiae

Threici Aquilone sonant. rapiamus (*a*) amici,
Occasi um de die : dumque virent genua,

Et decet, o ueta solvatur fronte senectus.

5

Tu vina Tōrato move consule pœssa meo.

Cætera mitte loqui : Deus hæc fortasse benigna
Reducet in sed vice. nunc et Achæmenia

Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cyllenea

Levare (*b*) diris pectora solicitudinibus

10

Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno :

Invictæ mortalis, Dea nate puer Thetide,

Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi

Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simois :

Unde tibi redditum (*c*) certo (*d*) subtemine Parcæ

15

Rupere ; nec mater domum cærula te revehet.

Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,

Deformis ægrimonie a dulcibus aloquiis.

(*a*) Rapiamus, amice. *Bentl.* (*b*) Duris pectora solicitudinibus. (*c*) Curto subtemine Parcæ. *Bentl.* (*d*) Certo subtemine.

O D E XIII.

To a F R I E N D.

The troubles of life are to be assuaged by musing and singing, and friend's conversation.

A N horrible storm has condensed sky, and showers and snows bring down the atmosphere : now the sea, now the woods bellow with the Thracian north wind. Let us, my friends, take occasion of merriment from *this dismalness of the day* ; and while our knees are vigorous, and it becomes us, to old age, with his contracted forehead, become smooth. Do you produce the wife that was pressed in the consulship of my Torquatus. Forbear to talk of any other matters. The Deity, perhaps, will reduce these present evils to their former happy state by a propitious change. Now it is fitting both to be bedewed with Persian perfume, and to relieve our breasts of dire vexations by the lyre, sacred to Mercury. *In the same manner* as the noble Centaur, *Chiron*, sung to his grand pupil : invincible mortal, son of the Goddess Thetis, the * land of Assaracus awaits you, which the cold currents of the little Scamander and the swift gliding Simois divide : from whence the fatal sisters have broke off your return by a thread that cannot be altered ; nor shall your azure mother convey you back to your home. There then by wine and music, and by sweet converse drive away every symptom of hideous melancholy.

* Phrygia, where Assaracus the son of Tros reigned.

C A R M E N X I V.

A D M Æ C E N A T E M.

Pbrynes an̄ nem obſtare quo minus iambos promiſſos abſolvat.

- VII** Si nuntio cur antam diffuderit imis
onem ſentibus ;
- Pocula L** os (a) ut ſ. ducentia ſomnos
Arente . e traxerim,
- Candide Mǣenas**, occidis ſæpe rogado. 5
Deus, Deu nam me vetat,
- Inceptos**, oli i promiſſum carmen, iambos
Ad umb um adducere.
- Nen aliter Sa.rio dicunt arſiſſe Bathyllo**
Anacreonta ūm ;
- Qui perſæpe cav** eſtudine flevit amorem
Non elaboratum d pedem.
- Ureris ipſe miser :** uoc non pulchrior ignis
Accendit obſeffam Ilion,
- Gaude forte tua.** me libertina, neque uno 15
Contenta, Phryne macerat.

C A R M E N X V.

A D N E Æ R A M.

Non ſervatam ab ea fidem conqueritur.

- NOX** erat, et cœlo fulgebat luna ſereno
Inter minora fidera ;
- Cum tu magnorum numen** (b) laſura Deorum
In verba jurabas mea,
- Arctius atque edera** procera aſtrigitur ilex, 5
Lentis adhærens brachiis ;
- Dum precori lupus**, et nautis infestus Orion
Turbaret (c) hibernum mare,
- Intonſoſque** (d) agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,
Fore hunc amorem mutuum.

(a) Veluti ducentia ſomnos. (b) Numen laſura Deorum
Heins. (c) Turbarit hibernum mare. (d) Agitarit.

O D E X I V.

To MÆCENAS.

Horace's love for Phryne having been soon tinged by the promised marriages.

YOU kill me, my courteous Mæcenās, frequently enquiring, why a soothing indolence has diffused as great a degree of forgetfulness in my inmost senses, as if I had imbibed with a thirsty throat those cups that bring on Lethean slumbers. For the God, the Gods prohibits me from bringing to conclusion the verses I promised you, namely those iambicks which I had begun. In the same manner they port that Anacreon of * Teios burnt for the Samian Bathyllus ; who often lamented his love to an interceptate measure on a hollow lyre. You are violently in love yourself : but if a fairer flame did not burn besieged Troy, rejoice in your happy lot. Phryne, tho' a freed woman, and not content with a single admirer, consumes me.

O D E X V.

To NEÆRA

He complains of her breach of faith.

IT was night, and the moon shone in a serene sky amongst the lesser stars ; when you, about to violate the divinity of the great Gods, swore to be true to my requests, embracing me with your pliant arms more closely than the lofty oak is clasped by the ivy ; that while the wolf shou'd remain an enemy to the flock, and Orion, unpropitious to the sailors, shou'd trouble the wintry sea, and while the air shou'd fan unshorn locks of Apollo, so long you vow'd that this love shou'd be mutual. O Neæra, you shall one day

* A city of Ionia.



(246)

Odolitura mea multum virtute, Neæra :

Nam si quid in Flacco viri est,

Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes ;

Et qu ret iratus parem :

Nec sem offensæ cedet constantia formæ,

Si cer intrarit dolor.

At tu, ac myces licet, atque meo nunc

Sup incedis mao;

Sis pecc multa divs tellure licebit,

Tibiq actolus fluat,

Nec te Pyt agoræ fallant arcana renati,

Formaqu vincas Nirea ;

Eheu, ran latos alio mœrebis amores :

Ast eg icissim risero.

15

20

C A R M E N XVI.

AD P U P U L U M R O M A N U M.

*Phocæorum exemplo Romam deserendam esse, quam Deorum
ira bellis civilibus lacerandam objicit.*

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas ;

Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

Quem neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,

Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,

Æinula nec virtus Capute, nec Spartacus acer,

Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox ;

Nec fera cærulea domuit Germania pube,

Parentibusque abominatus Annibal ;

Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas :

Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.

Barbarus, heu, cineres insistet viator, et Urbem

Eques sonante verberabit ungula ;

Quæque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini

(Nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.

Forte^(a) quid expediat, communiter, aut melior I

Malis carere quæritis laboribus.

5

10

(a) Forte (quod expediat). Rutg.

N. 71.

y grieved on account of my merit : for if there is
any thing of manhood in Horace, he will not endure
that you shou'd dedicate your nights continually to
her, whom you prefer ; and, exasperated, will
look out for a mistress who will return his love : and
an unfeigned sorrow shou'd take possession of you,
firmness shall not give way to her who has once given me disgust. But as for you — never
you are that are more successful than me, at a strut
of my misfortune : tho' you be rich in flocks,
and abundance of land, and all Pactolus flows for you,
nor the mysteries of transmigrating Pythagoras escape
you, and you excel Nireus in beauty ; alas ! in a short
time you shall bewail her love transfer'd elsewhere : but
I shall laugh in my turn.

O D E XVI.

To the ROMAN PEOPLE.

That be after the example of the Phocæans.

NO W is another age worn away by civil wars, and Rome herself falls by her own strength. Whom neither the bordering Marsi cou'd destroy, or the Etrurian band of the menacing Porsena, nor the rival valour of Capua, nor the bold Spartacus, and the perfidious Gauls with their innovations ; nor did the fierce Germany subdue her with its blue-eyed youth, or Hannibal, detested by parents ; but we, an impious race, whose blood is devoted to perdition, shall destroy her : and this land shall again be possess'd by wild beasts. The victorious barbarian, alas ! shall trample upon the ashes of the city, and the horsemen smite it with the sounding hoofs ; and (horrible to) he shall insultingly disperse the bones of Romulus, which, as yet, are free from the injuries of wind and sun. Perhaps you all, in general, or the better part of you, are inquisitive to know what may be expedient, in order to escape such dreadful evils. There

Nulla sit hac potior sententia : (Phocæorum
Velut profugit exfœcrata civitas
Agros atque lares patrios, habitandaque fana
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis) 20
Ire, podes quoçunque ferent, quoçunque per undas
Not vocabit, aut protervus Africus.
S'cpl? ? an melius quis habet suadere ? secunc.
Ra nccupare q ad moramur alite ?
Sed j is in hæc : simul imis saxa renarint 25
Vat vata, ne recire fit nefas :
Neu conserfa domum pigeat dare linteal, quando
Padus latina laverit cacumina ;
In mare c u celsus procurrerit Apenninus,
Noviq; monstra junxerit libidine 30
Mirus a nor: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
Adultere vir et columba miluo ;
Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones ;
Ametque tal. levis hircus æquora.
Hæc, et que p runt redditus abscindere dulces, 35
Eamus omnis exfœcrata civitas,
Aut pars indocili melior grege : mollis et expes
Inominata perprimat cubilia.
Vos quibus est (b) virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
Etrusca præter et volate litora. 40
Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus : arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas,
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
Et imputata floret usque vinea ;
Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ, 45
Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem ;
Mella cava manant exilice ; montibus altis
Levis crepante lympha defilit pede.
Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulætra capellæ,
Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera ; 50
Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Nec intumescit alta viperis humus ;

(a) Nec fævos timeant leones. (b) Vos quibus est anim

be no determination better than this : *namely*, to go wherever our feet will carry us, wherever the south, or boisterous south-west, shall summon us thro' the waves, (in the same manner as the *whole* state of the Phocaean fled, after having utter'd execrations against such as should return, *and* left their fields, and proper dwellings, and temples, to be inhabited by bears and ravenous wolves.) Is this agreeable ? Or is there *one* a better scheme to advise ? Why do we *not* to go a ship-board under an auspicious omen ? But let us swear to these *conditions*—the stones shall swim upwards, lifted up from the bottom of the sea, as soon as it shall not be impious to return : nor let it grieve us to direct our sails homewards *then*, *and not before*, when the Po shall wash the tops of the Matinian summits ; or the lofty Apenine shall remove int'ne sea, or a miraculous appetite shall unite monsters by a strange kind of lust ; insomuch that tigers may delight to couple with hinds, and the dove be pursued by the kite ; nor the simple herds may dread the cawny lions ; and the he-goat, grown smooth, may love the briny main. After having sworn to these *things*, and whatever else may cut off the pleasing hope of returning, let us go, the whole city of us, or, *at least*, that part which is superior to the illiterate mob : but let the idle and despairing part remain upon these inauspicious habitations. *But ye*, that have bravery, away with effeminate grief, and fly beyond the Tuscan shore. The circumambient ocean awaits us : let us seek the plains, the happy plains, and fortunate islands, where the un-tilled land yearly produces corn, and the unpruned vine-yard punctually flourishes ; and where the branch of the never-failing olive blossoms forth, and the purple fig adorns its native tree ; honey distils from hollow oaks ; and the light water bounds down from the high mountains with a murmuring pace. There the sheep goats come to the milk-pails of their own accord, the friendly flock return with their udders distended, nor does the evening bear growl about the sheep, nor does the rising ground swell with vipers :

Pluraque felices mirabimur ; ut neque largis
 Aquis Eurus arva radat imbris,
 Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glebis ;
 Utrumque rege temperante cœlitum.
 Non hic Argoo contendit reinige pinus ;
 Neque impudica Col his intulit pedem :
 Non hic Sironii tunc nt cornua nautæ,
 Lai nec cohors Ulyssæ.
 Nulla i t pecori contagia : nullius atri
 Gregæ æstuosa torret impotentia.
 Jupiter illæ piæ (a) secrevit litora genti ;
 Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum ;
 Ære, dehi ic ferro duravit seculo ; quorum
 Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga. 65

C R M E N XVII.

Dialogus HORATIUM inter et CANIDIAM.

Hic veniam ironice petit a Canidia : hæc se nunquam illæ placatam fore respondet.

JAM jam efficaci do manus scientiæ ;
 Supplex et oro regna per Proserpinæ,
 Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,
 Per atque libros carminum valentium
 Refixa (b) cœlo devocare sidera
 Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,
 Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.
 Movet nepotem Telephus Nereïum,

5

(a) Sacravit litora genti. (b) Defixa cœlo sidera.

In

any more things shall we, happy *Romans*, view
admiration ; how neither the rainy east lays waste
the corn-fields with profuse showers, nor is the fertile
soil burnt by too dry a glebe ; the king of Gods moder-
ating both extremes. The ship that carried the Argo-
nauts never at empted to come hither ; nor did the
famous *Medea* of Colchis set her foot in these parts :
hither the Sidonian mariners never turn'd, many
years, nor the toiling crew of Ulysses. Contagi-
ous distempers here hurt the flocks : nor can the fiery
violence of any constellation scorch the head. Jupiter
set apart those stores for a pious people, when he de-
based the golden age with brass : with brass, then with
iron he hardened the ages ; from which there shall be
an happy escape for the good, according to my pre-
dictions.

O D E X V I,

Dialogue between HORACE and CANIDIA.

He ironically begs her pardon : she answers that she never will be reconciled to him.

NOW, now I yield to powerful science ; and sup-
pliant beseech you by the dominions of Proser-
pine, and by the inflexible divinity of Diana, and by
the books of incantations which are able to call down
the stars displaced from the firmament : oh ! Canidia,
at length desist from your imprecations, and quickly
turn, turn back your magical * machine. † Tele-
phus moved with compassion the ‡ grandson of Nereus,

* The rhombus was a kind of wheel, by the turning of which certain sorceries were performed.

† Telephus, king of Mysia, opposed the march of the Greeks thro' his kingdom in their way to Troy. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, and afterwards cured by some filings from the same weapon, which he was directed to apply by the oracle.

‡ Thetis, the mother of Achilles, was daughter to Nereus.

In quem superbus ordinarat agmina
 M̄ forum, et in quem tela acuta torserat.
 L'ixere (*a*) matres Iliæ addictum feris
 Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem;
 Postquam relictis mœnibus rex procidit,
 Heu, per icacis ad pedes Achillei
 Set ſa d'iris exire nelli us 15
 Lau. o i re niges Ulyſi ,
 Volente Cirre, membræ : tunc mens et sonus
 Relatus (*b*) atque notus in vultus honor.
 Dedi fatis ſi perque pœnarum tibi,
 Amata nautis multum et institoribus. 20
 Fugit juventas, et verecundus color
 Reliquit ; (*c*) offa pelle (*d*) amieta lurida :
 Tuis capillus albus eſt odoribus.
 Nullum a labe e me reclinat otium ;
 Urget diem no et dies noctem : neque eſt 25
 Levare tenta ſpiri i præcordia.
 Ergo negatum vir or ut credam miser,
 Sabella pectus increpare carmina,
 Caputque Marſa diffilire nænia.
 Quid amplius vis ? o mare ! o terra ! ardeo,
 Quantum neque atro delibutus Hercules 30
 Neſſi crux, nec Sicana fervida
 Furens (*e*) in Ætna flamma. (*f*) tu, donec cinis
 Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar,
 Cales (*g*) venenis officina Colchicis. 35
 Quæ finis ? aut quod me manet stipendium ?
 Effare : jussus cum fide pœrias luam ;
 Paratus expiare, ſeu poposceris
 Centum (*h*) juvencis, ſive mendaci lyra
 Voles ſonari : tu pudica, tu proba 40
 Perambulabis astra fidus aureum.
 Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vice,
 Fraterque magni Castoris, vieti prece,

(*a*) Unxere matres Iliæ (*b*) Et ſonus relapsus. (*c*) Reli
 quit ora. Bentl. (*d*) Offa pelle amietus lurida. (*e*) Uren
 Ætna flamma. (*f*) Tua, donec cinis. Bentl. (*g*) Calet v
 enenis officina. Bentl. (*h*) Centum juvencos.

against whom he arrogantly had put his troops of Myrmidons in battle-array, and against whom he had darted his sharp javelins. The Trojan matrons lamented over the body of the man-slaying Hector, which had been condemned to birds of prey and dogs, after king Priam, having left the walls of the city, prostrated himself, alas ! at the feet of the obstinate Achilles. The mariners of the indefatigable Ulysses, but in their gibbs, bristled with the hard skins of swine, at the will of Circe : and then their reason and voice were restored, and their former comeliness to their countenances. I have suffer'd punishment enough, and more than enough, on your account, oh you that are so dearly beloved by the sailors and factors. My vigour is gone away, and my ruddy complexion has left me ; my bones are cover'd with a ghastly skin : my hair too with your preparations is grown hoary. No ease respites me from my sufferings : night preffes upon day, and day upon night ; nor is it in my power to relieve my lungs, which are strained w^t gasping. Wherefore, wretch that I am, I am compelled to credit, what before was denied by me, That the charms of the Sarmites discompose the breast, and the head splits in funder at the Marsian incantations. What wou'd you have more ? O sea ! O earth ! I burn in such a degree as neither Hercules did, besmeared with the black gore of Nessus, nor the fervid flame burning in the Sicilian Ætna. Yet you, a laboratory of Colchian poisons, remain on fire, till I, reduced to a dry ember, shall be wafted away by the injurious winds. What event ? Or what penalty awaits me ? Speak out : I will with honour pay the demanded mulct ; ready to make an expiation, whether you shall require to have it done with an hundred steers, or you chuse to be celebrated on a lying lyre : you a woman of modesty, you a woman of probity, shall traverse the stars, as a golden constellation. Castor, and the brother of the great Castor, tho' offended at the infamy brought on their Helen, yet, overcome by intreaty, restored

Ademita vati reddidere lumina.
Et tu (potes nam) solve me dementia,
C nec paternis obsoleta fordibus,
Nec in sepulchris pauperum prudens anus
Novendiales dissipare pulveres.
Tibi hospitale pectus, et puræ manus
Tu isque venter partus; et tuo
Cruore rubris obstetrix pannos lavit,
Utcunque fortis exfisis puerpera.

45

50

C A N I D I A E R E S P O N S I O.

QUID obseratis auribus fundis preces ?
Non faxa nudis surdiora navitis
Neptunus alto tundit hibernus falo.
Inultus ut tu riferis Cotyttia
Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis ?
Et Esquilini ponti ex benefici
Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo ?
Quid proderit ditate Pelignas anus
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum,
Si (*a*) tardiora fata te votis manent ?
Ingrata misero vita ducenda est, in hoc,
Novis ut usque suppetas doloribus.
Optat quietem Pelopis (*b*) infidi pater,
Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis ;
Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti :
Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
In monte saxum ; sed vetant leges Jovis.
Voles modo altis defilire turribus,
Modo ense pectus Norico recludere ;

55

60

65

70

(*a*) Sed tardiora fata.(*b*) Pelopis infidus pater.

to the * poet his eyes that were taken away from him. And do you (for it is in your power) extricate me from this frenzy, oh you, that are neither defiled by fan-
ily meanness, nor, like an old sorceress, are failful to disperse the ashes of poor people, after they have been nine days interred. You have an hospitable breast, unpolted hands ; and o'er womb is a fruit ful and, whenever you bring forth, you spring up with unabated vigour.

CANIDIA'S ANSWER.

WHY do you pour forth your intreaties to ears that are obstinately shut up against them ? the wintry ocean, with its briny tempests, does not lash rocks more deaf to the cries of the naked mariners. What shall you, without being made an example of, deride the † Cotyttian mysteries, sacred to unrestrained love, which were divulged by you ? And shall you, assuming the office of Pontiff, with regard to my Esquilian incantations fill the city with my name, unpunished ? What will it avail me to have enriched the Pelignian forceresses with my charms, and to have prepared poison of more expedition than others, if a flower fate awaits you than is agreeable to my wishes ? An irksome life shall be protracted by you, wretch as you are, only for this purpose, that you may perpetually be able to endure new tortures. Tantalus, the fire of the perfidious Pelops, always in want of that plenteous banquet, which is always before him, wishes for respite : Prometheus, chained to the vulture, wishes for rest : Sisyphus wishes to place the stone upon the summit of the mountain : but the laws of Jupiter forbid. Thus you, & hopes of relief, shall desire at one time to leap down from an high tower, at another to lay open your breast with the Noric sword ; and, grieving with your tedi-

* The poet Stefichorus wrote a satire against Helen, on account of which her brethren, Castor and Pollux, deprived the bard of his sight, but, on his making a recantation, he was restored.
Cotytto, or Cotys, was the Goddess of impurity.



(256)

Frustraque vincla gutturi, innectes tuo.

Fastidiosa tristis ægrimonie

Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques :

Meæque terra cedet insolentiæ.

An quæ movere cereas imagines,

(Ut ipsa nosti curiosus) et polo

Desipere lunam vocib⁹ (a) possim meis,

Possim crematos excitare mortuos,

Desiderique temperare poculum ;

Plorem artis in te (b) nil valentis exitum ?

75

o

(a) Vocibus possum meis, possum.

(b) Nullum habentis exitum.

Q U I N T I



ndisposition shall tie nooses about your neck in
For I. at that time will ride on your odious
shoulders and the whole earth shall acknowledge my
unexampled power. What shall I, who can give inno-
tion to waxen images, (as you yourself, inquisitive
as you are, were convinced of) and snatch the moon
heaven by my incantatio n. I, who can raise he-
dead after they are burned, and duly prepare the fu-
tion of love; shall I bewail the successless event of my
act having no efficacy upon you.

Q U I N T I
 H O R A T I I F L A C C I
 C A R M E N S E C U L A R E *

P O E T A a d P O P U L U M .

Lib. 3.
Ode 1. **O**D I profanum vulgus, et arceo.
 Favete linguis; carmina non prius
 Audita Musarum sacerdos
 Virginibus puerisque canto.

* *The Secular Poem. The Poet to the People.*

In conformity to the opinion of M. Sanadon, and many other ingenious editors of our author, it is here thought proper to collect together, into one view, the several parts the secular ode may be supposed to have originally consisted of. Whether or no the generality of competent judges of antiquity and Horatian elegance, be convinced that this is the form which its author wrote, and Rome admired it; most, I believe, will allow, that in this condition every part is consistent, each division adding dignity to the whole, and that there arises a poem, which is at once the finest monument of heathen worship, and perhaps the noblest specimen of lyric poetry that is anywhere remaining.-----Translations of the several parts will be found by the references in the margin.

Ad PUEROS ac PUELLAS .

Lib. 4.
Ode 6.
V. 29. **S**PIRITUM Phœbus mihi, Phœbus artem 5
Carminis, nomenque dedit poetæ.
Virginum primæ, pueriq e claris
Pa'ribus orti,
Delicæ tutela Deæ, fugaces
Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu, 10
Iefbium servate pedem, meique
Pollicis iustum ;
Rite Latonæ puerum canentes,
Rite crescentem face noctilucam,
Prosperam frugum, celeremque pronos 15
Volvere menses.
Nuptia jam dices ; ego Dis amicum,
Seculo festas referente luces,
Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum
Vatis Horati. 20

C O N C E N T U S P R I M U S †.

H Y M N U S ad A P O L L I N E M.

U T E R Q U E C H O R U S.

Lib. 4.
Ode 6. **D**IVE quem proles Niobæa magnæ
Vindicem linguæ, Tityosque raptor
Sensit, & Trojæ prope victor altæ
Phthius Achilles,
Exteris major, tibi miles impar ; 25
Eius quamvis Thetidos marinæ
Dardanas turres quateret tremenda.
Cuspide pugnax.

To the Chorus of Youths & Virgins.

† First Concert. Hymn to Apollo. Chorus of Youths and Virgins.



Ille, mordaci velut icta ferro
Pinus, aut impulsa cupressus Euro,
Procidit late, posuitque collum in
Pulvere Teucro.

30

Ille non inclusus equo Minervæ
Sacra mentito, male feriatos
Troas, et lætam Priæ ni choreis
Fallerit aulam :

35

Sed palam (a) captis gravis, heu nefas, heu !
Nescios fari pueros Achivis
Ureret flaminis, etiam latentes
Matris in alvo :

40

Ni, tuis (b) victus Venerisque gratæ
Vocibus, Divum pater annuisset
Rebus Æneæ potiore ductos
Alite muros.

Doctor (c) Argutæ fidicen Thaliæ
Phœbe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
Dauniæ defende decus Camenæ,
Levis A'yieu.

45

C O N C E N T U S S E C U N D U S*

CHORUS PUERORUM.

Lib. I. Ode 21. DIANAM teneræ dicite virgines :

CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Itonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium,

50

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Latonamque supremo
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

CHORUS PUERORUM.

Vos lætam fr̄aviis & nemorum coma,
Quæcumque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Sylvis, aut viridis Cragi :

55

(a) Palam captor gravis. (b) Tuis flexus vocibus. (c) Doctor Argivæ & Argeæ

* Second Concert. Chorus of Youths.



(261)

CHORUS PCELLARUM.

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,
talemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,
in signemque pharetra
Fraternaque humerum lyra.

60

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Hic bellum lacrymosum, hic miseram famem
Pestemque a populo & principe Cæsare in
Perias atque Britannos
Vestra motus aget prece.

CON



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C O N C E N T U S T E R T I U S.

Ad APOLLINEM et DIANAM.

Preces pro imperii et imperatoris incolumitate.

UTERQUE CHORUS.

PHŒBE, silvarumque potens Diana
Lucidum cœli decus, o colendi
Semper, et culti, date quæ precamur
Tempore sacro :
Quo Sibyllini monuere versus,
Virgines lectas puerosque castos,
Dis, quibus septem placuere colles,
Dicere carmen.

65

70

Alme Sol, currū nitido diem qui
Promis et celas, aliisque et idem
Nasceris ; possis nihil urbe Roma
Vifere majus.

75

CHORUS PUEGORUM.

Rite maturos aperire partus
Lenis Ilithyia, tuere matres ;
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari,
Seu (*a*) Genitalis
Diva, producas sobolem ; Patrumque
Prosperas decreta super jugandis
Fœminis, prolisque novæ feraci
Lege marita.

80

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Certus (*b*) undenos decies per annos
Orbis ut cantus referatque ludos
Ter die claro, totiesque grata
Nocte frequentes.

85

(*a*) Genytellis. *Bentu* (*b*) Certus ut denos.

V

THIRD CONCERT.

To APOLLO and DIANA.

Prayers for the safety of the empire and emperor.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS AND VIRGINS.

PHŒBUS, and thou, Diana, sovereign of the woods, ye, illustrious ornaments of the heavens, oh! ever-worthy of admiration, and ever adored, bestow what we pray for at this sacred season : at which the Sibylline verses have given directions that selected virgins and chaste youths shou'd sing a hymn to the Deities, to whom the seven hills of *Rome* are acceptable.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

Oh! genial sun, who in your splendid car draw forth and obscure the day, and who arise another and the same ; may it never be in your power to behold anything more glorious than the city of Rome !

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Oh!* Ilithyia, who art of lenient power to produce the timely birth, protect the matrons *in labour*; whether thou chuse the title of Lucina, or Genitalis. Oh! Goddess, multiply our offspring; and prosper the decrees of the senate in relation to the joining of women in wedlock, and the matrimonial law about to teem with a new race.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS AND VIRGINS.

That the stated revolution of an hundred and ten years may bring back the hymns and the games, three times by bright day-light resorted to in crouds, and as often in the welcome night. And you, ye fatal sisters,

* Ilithyia, Lucina, and Genetyllis, other names for Diana.



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Vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae,
Quod semel dictum est, *(a)* stabilisque rerum
Terminus iervet, bona jam peractis
Jungite fata.

90

Fertilis frugum pecorisque tellus
Spicea donet Cererem corona :
Nutriant foetus et aquæ salubres,
Et Jovis auræ.

95

CHORUS PUERORUM.

Condito mitis placidusque telo
Suplices audi pueros, Apollo :

CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Siderum regina bicornis audi,
Luna, puellas.

100

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque
Litus Etruscum tenuere turmæ,
Jussa pars mutare lares et urbem
Sospite cursu :

Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam
Castus Æneas patriæ superstes
Liberum munivit iter, datus
Plura relictis :

105

Di probos mores *(b)* docili juventæ,
Di *(c)* senectuti placidæ quietem,
Romulæ genti date remque, prolemque,
Et decus omne.

110

Quique *(d)* vos bobus veneratur albis
Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis,
Imperet *(e)* bellante prior, jacentem
Lenis in hostem.

115

Jam mari terraque manos potentes
Medus, Albanaque timet secures :
Jam Scythæ responsa petunt, superbi
Nuper et Indi.

120

(a) Stabilis per ævum. *(b)* Mores docilis juventæ.
(c) Di senectutis placidæ. *(d)* Quæque vos bobus. *(e)* Imperet bellante prior.

infallible in having predicted what is now established, and what the settled order of things preserves, add propitious fates to those already past. Let the earth, fertile in fruits and flocks, present Ceres with a sheafy crop : may both salubrious rains and Jupiter's pure air cherish the young brood

CHORUS OF YOUTHS.

Apollo, mild and gentle with your sheathed arrows, hear the suppliant youths :

CHORUS OF VIRGINS.

Oh moon, thou horned queen of stars, hear the virgins.

CHORUS OF YOUTHS AND VIRGINS.

If Rome be your work, and the Trojan troops arrived on the Tuscan shore, the part commanded by your oracles to change their homes and city by a successful navigation : for whom the pious Æneas, surviving his country, secured a free passage, without damage, thro' the burning Troy, about to give them more ample possessions than those that were left behind : O ye Deities, grant to the tractable youth probity of manners ; to old age, ye Deities, grant a pleasing retirement ; to the Roman people, in general, wealth, and a numerous progeny, and every kind of glory. And may that prince, the illustrious issue of Anchises and Venus, who this day worships you with offerings of white bulls, reign superior to the warring enemy, but merciful to the prostrate. Now the Parthian, by sea and land, dreads our powerful forces and the Roman axes : now the Scythians beg to know our commands, and the Indians, but lately so arrogant. Now truth, and peace,



(266)

J_un Fides, et Pax, et Honor, Pudorque
Irisca, et neglecta redire Virtus
Audet ; apparentque beata pleno
Copia cornu.

CHORUS PUERORUM.

Augur, et fulgente deccrus arcu
Phœbus, acceptusque novem Camenis,
Qui salutari levat arto fessos
Corporis artus ;
Si Palatinas videt (*a*) æquius arces
Remque Romanam, Latiumque felix,
Alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper
Proroget ævum.

125

130

135

140

CHORUS PUELLARUM.

Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
Quindecim Diana preces virorum
Curet ; et votis puerorum amicas
Applicet aures.

UTERQUE CHORUS.

Hæc Jovein sentire, Deosque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ
Dicere laudes.

(*a*) Palatinas videt arces.

and honour, and ancient modesty, and neglected virtue, dare to return, and happy plenty appears, with her horn full to the brim.

CHORUS of the YOUTHS.

Phœbus, the God of augury, and conspicuous for his shining bow, and dear to the nine Muses, who, by his salutary art, sooths the wearied limbs of the *human* body; if he, propitious, surveys *his own* Palatine, may he prolong the Roman affairs, and the happy state of Italy to another lustrum, and to a still improving age.

CHORUS of VIRGINS.

And may Diana, who possesses mount Aventine and Algidus, regard the prayers of the Quindecimviri, and lend a gracious ear to the supplications of the youths.

CHORUS of YOUTHS and VIRGINS.

We the choir, *that were taught to sing the praises of Phœbus and Diana*, bear home with us a good and certain hope, *that Jupiter, and all the other Gods perceive and attend to these our supplications.*

END of the FIRST VOLUME.